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SEPTEMBER, 1880.

No. 9.

THE  
**MARYLAND FARMER:**

A  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

**Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.**

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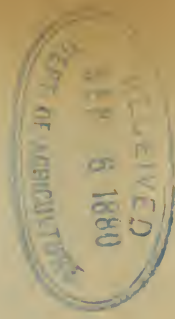
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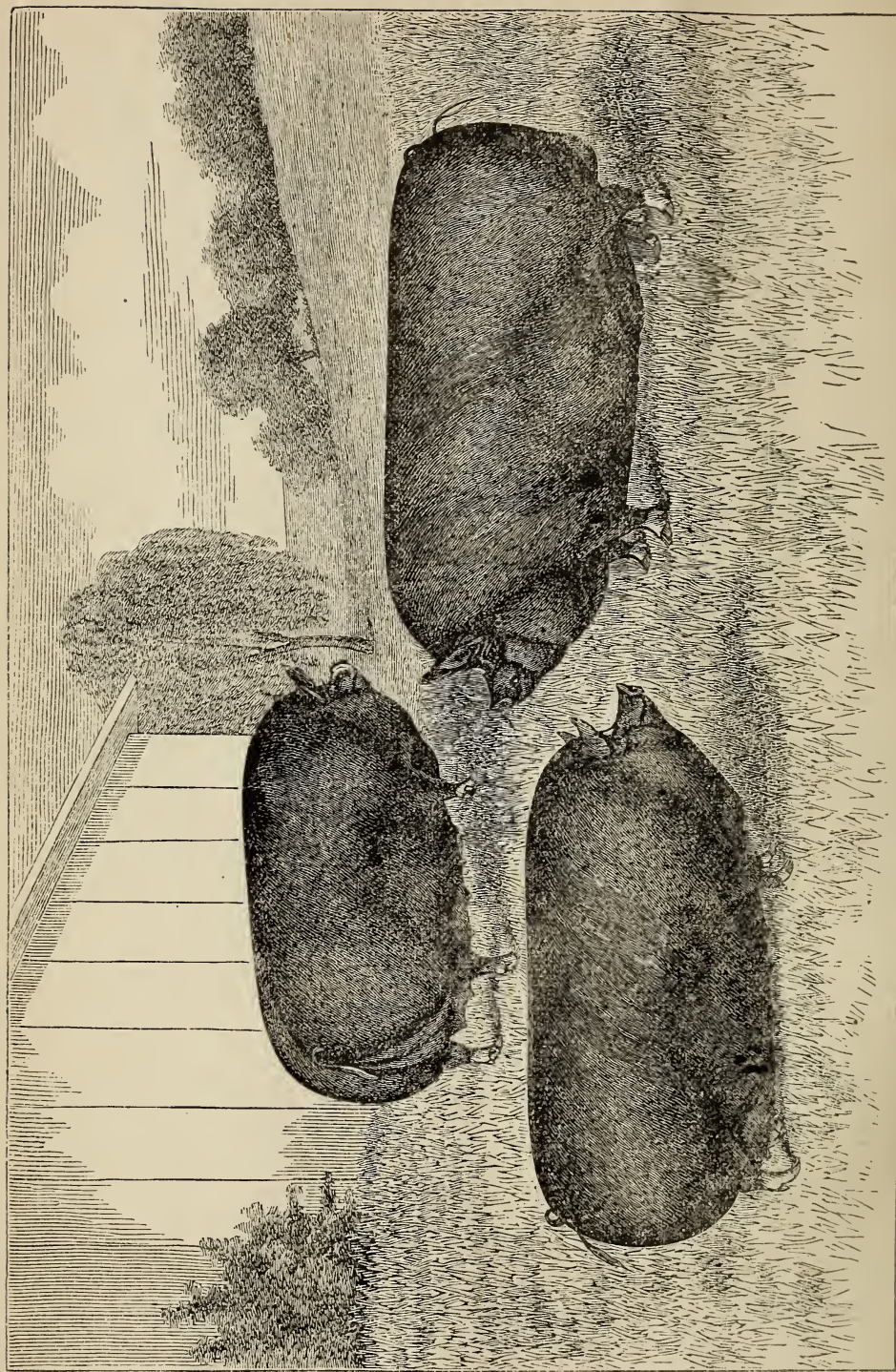
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# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XVII.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER, 1880.

No. 9

## OUR LONDON LETTERS.

*(Regular Correspondence.)*

### BRITISH CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, England, July 12, 1880.

Fairly seasonable weather has prevailed throughout the week, and favored by a high temperature, the cereal crops have made further steady progress towards maturity. Blooming is now going on satisfactorily, so that the home crop bids fair to yield well at harvest. Advices are somewhat variable as to oats, but barley is regarded with much satisfaction. In Scotland the agricultural situation is likewise considered promising, while the latest Irish reports indicate the expectation of an abundant harvest. Considering that this is the season of the year when weather influences are paramount in the grain trade, it is not surprising that the last week's business should have been characterized by an amount of dullness and apathy which neither moderate arrivals nor attenuated stocks have had power to mitigate. English wheat, of which the supplies have been very small, both in town and country, has been difficult to sell, although holders have willingly offered a concession of 1s. and sometimes 2s. per qr. Foreign wheat has reached our shores in fair but not excessive quantity. The imports into London on Monday last were little over 30,000 qrs., while the subsequent arrivals, up to Friday, have reached 64,000 qrs. Supplies such as these should weigh by no means heavily on the trade, considering the depletion which has reduced granary stocks to an almost unprecedentedly low point; but the fact is that so long as the arrivals suffice to meet the hand-to-mouth requirements of buyers, they can afford to disregard present moderation in confident anticipation of future abundance. To such a state of things in the near future, every thing points, notably the advices from America, where the first offerings of the new crop have appeared earlier than at any time since 1868, and where the yield promises to equal, if not ex-

ceed, last year's enormous growth of 425 million bushels. The visible supply has decreased more than 2,000,000 bushels, but the shipments of both wheat and maize to the United Kingdom have been exceedingly heavy. No doubt the large Continental demand has been the strong point on the side of the sellers hitherto, and to its influence must be attributed the comparatively slight decline which prices have suffered, but as France, which in normal seasons is an exporting rather than an importing country,—or, at any rate, grows sufficient wheat for her own use—will shortly be reaping her own harvest, it is clear that Continental needs must shortly be eliminated from the situation. In short, the weather has been too fine for the trade, and wheat has declined 1s. to 2s. per qr. in the week. Even Russian sorts, always regarded favorably and considered indispensable by many millers, have given way, notwithstanding their extreme scarcity, and the business passing in foreign wheat of all descriptions has been very limited. Maize remains at 23s. 6d. per 480 lbs., ex-ship, and occupies much the same position as wheat—that is to say, there is an enormous American crop looming in the background, and daily coming into greater prominence. It may be remarked that Ireland has been unusually short of maize, so much so that a cargo off coast was recently sold at the high price of 26s. 3d., and ordered to Limerick.

London, July 17, 1880.

Frequent showers have fallen throughout the past week, while the intervals of dryness have been for the most part unattended by that warmth and sunshine upon which the farmer relies for the maturation of his crops. Great anxiety is beginning to be expressed by farmers as to the effects of such weather during the critical blooming period. The supplies of home-grown wheat have been small, and sales have been far more readily effected than of late, at a frequent advance of 1s. per qr. So little corn now remains in farmers' hands that holders have felt themselves justified in de-

clining to sell their produce except at higher prices, which will be paid with less reluctance by millers so long as the July sun is obscured. It is quite evident that both in England and France stocks of native wheat are practically exhausted, and anything like an abundant supply cannot be looked for until after harvest. This being the case, the consumptive needs of both countries have had to be met out of foreign produce, for which a fair trade for the time of year has been experienced at advancing prices. At the moment the situation is decidedly critical, for stocks of wheat have been worked down to such a dangerously small compass by the disinclination of buyers to operate for forward delivery, which has thrown the full weight of consumption on granary stocks, that it needs but a week's settled wet weather to bring about such a state of activity as will materially change the present course of values. The Continental demand has shown no signs of abatement as yet, the exports of the past month having amounted to nearly 36,000 qrs. At the same time the imports have been decidedly small, only 30,000 qrs. of foreign wheat having been reported up to Friday last. Australia and India have been the chief sources of supply, and as the wheat from these countries consists almost entirely of white descriptions, red wheat, whether American or Russian, has been held with extreme firmness. The *Leeds Mercury* has published a long list of reports on the prospects of the hay and corn harvests in different parts of Yorkshire. In nearly all, a heavy crop of hay is reported; barley and oats are also well spoken of. Wheat in many districts is said to be thin, in others to be a good crop. Almost every report mentions the need of more sunshine to perfect the corn, and there is no doubt as to the urgent necessity for warm, sunny weather. If this cold, wet period should be continued another fortnight, the prospects of a fair harvest will be to a very serious extent blighted. The fact is that over a large portion of the country the prospects of farmers have been getting worse and worse as the season has advanced. At the present time the chances of an average yield of crops generally seems to be very small. In many parts of the country, no doubt, there will be a good crop of corn, if we get suitable weather up to harvest, though not otherwise; but in other districts there are not enough "ends" for the crops to yield an average, however prolific in proportion to straw they may be.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

### Farm Work for September.

September brings with it the necessity to employ every moment of the farmer's time, as he is in the midst of saving some of his crops, preparing to sow some, and sowing others for the next year's product. The planter is particularly busy with his cotton picking, or housing, and "worming," etc., his tobacco. Corn fodder is to be saved, corn to be cut off, rye to be sown, land to be fallowed and got ready for wheat, and a thousand small matters are to be attended to this month.

#### WHEAT.

The first and chief crop to be prepared for, is wheat. We shall not enter into a full discussion as to all the conditions necessary to secure a large crop of wheat per acre. We shall only speak of the prominent requisites in our judgment necessary to allow a farmer full confidence in his calculation as to a full remunerative wheat crop next year.—The best soil is a rich, clay loam; the thorough preparation of the ground by deep plowing, or subsoiling; perfect disintegration of the soil; then, by rolling and harrowing, again compacting the underlying portion of the plowed land with light fine tilth as regards the immediate bed of the seed; clean good seed which had been soaked in a strong steep of saltpetre and sulphur and then rolled, or partly dried, in slacked lime or plaster, sown by drill at the rate of 4 pecks or 5 pecks per acre, between the 25th of September and the 15th of October, according to locality and condition of the ground, as to dryness or being too wet. If possible, wheat should be sown after a heavy clover lay. Clover is recognized by all practical, as well scientific, farmers as the best preparation for a wheat crop, inasmuch as it contains all the fertilizing elements in which this grain delights. If the soil be not in itself sufficiently provided with potash and nitrogenous and phosphatic manures, then these must be supplied by using some fertilizer containing the proper quantity of each to supply the necessary plant food for a maximum crop. All these pre-requisites being present, we would suggest the addition of 1 bushel of plaster and 4 of salt, to be well mixed and sown broadcast on the wheat some time in mid winter or very early in March.

If wheat be sown broadcast, not less than one and a half bushels per acre should be sown, and if only harrowed in, two bushels should be sown per acre. The best depth to sow wheat is conceded to be two inches.

#### RYE.

This under-rated but very valuable crop should be sown in August or early in this month, on well



prepared and fertilized ground. If sown in August among the corn it should be cultivated in, and a good fertilizer sown with it. At the same operation it is well to sow clover and timothy along with the rye. We have seen fine crops of all made from this early August sowing on good land.

#### GRASS SEEDS.

No better time to set down land for meadow or hay crops than early in this month. Let the ground be fertile and well manured and put in fine order, and the seed sown plentifully, lightly harrowed with a Thomas smoothing harrow or a good brush, and then well rolled. There should always be a variety of seeds sown together; if for pasture or for meadow alone, sow 3 bushels of orchard, or 2 of Italian rye grass per acre, or 1 peck of timothy. You would then have a meadow of pure hay of whichever sort of grass you may have selected. Pure orchard or timothy hay sells better than when mixed with other grasses, and yet for our own use we would prefer hay of mixed grasses, including the clovers, or blue grass, or red-top.

#### ORCHARDS.

Look well to the orchards. Save all the fruit by sending to market, drying, canning, distilling, or feeding to the stock in moderate quantities. Fallen apples and refuse ones can be converted into cider, and if not sold at once as sweet cider, held over for vinegar.

Go over the orchard, and as your fruit is gathered, remove dead or broken limbs, sprouts, etc.; prop such limbs as are heavily laden with fruit, and destroy insects and insect nests.

#### MEADOWS.

Top dress your meadows with a mixture of ground bone, with two bushels ground bones and 15 bushels of ashes, or if ashes are not to be had, use instead 20 pounds of commercial potash mixed with one bushel plaster. After top dressing, sow grass seed on the spots where the grass is declining, and then harrow with a sharp harrow and cross harrow and roll. Six bushels of salt sown per acre broadcast next winter would much benefit the meadow.

#### CELLARS AND OUT-HOUSES.

Cellars and out-houses of every sort should be, early this month, thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and whitewashed and well purified, by use, if necessary, of carbolic acid or other strong purifier of an unwholesome atmosphere.

#### STOCK.

At this season you will find much benefit from giving your stock a mixture of equal parts of shell lime slacked, salt and sifted wood ashes, at the rate

of 2 ounces of the mixture to each head of stock twice each week. Try it!

#### CATTLE YARDS AND PIG PENS.

Keep these supplied, and collect materials for further supply, for conversion into manure.

#### DITCHING.

This necessary work can now be done with advantage, and is often found to be the most convenient time to have it done. We give it as a reminder, for it sometimes happens that a farmer says in the *Spring*, I do wish I could have had this draining done last September when I had the time, but I forgot it then. I would have saved money, and the land would have been in far better condition for a crop than it will be now, even if it be not altogether too late to get rid of the surplus water.

#### FENCES.

See that your fences are tight and strong around your corn fields, for this is the month when stock become unruly and from very mischief will break into the ripening corn whenever and wherever they can. The horse delights to find a low pannel of fence to jump, the ox or cow hunts for a weak place where they can exercise their power to overturn or break through it, and the hog, with his keen eyes, spies out every hole that his ingenuity can devise a way of scrambling through, and his skill in such efforts is remarkable for a member of the stupid porcine race, to obtain a meal of nice new corn.

#### SHEEP.

Attend to these and see that they are well provided with good pasture, pure water, good shade and salt under cover, or blocks of Turk's Island salt on knolls in the field, if there be any, if not, on the barest spot. Look well to your sheep, There is at present a great "revival" in the sheep interest. Demands for improved sheep are rife all over the country, and the supply is limited.— Owners of pure bred sheep demand big prices for bucks, but a \$100 buck, if of best quality, will soon repay, by his services, the purchaser who has 50 good ewes. There is not only a great increase in the number of those who are embarking in sheep breeding, but we are pleased to note the fact, that there is a strong tendency to grow only those of the best breeds. The growing of the sheep industry is at present a marked item among rural employments. The sheep interest of America is soon to develop itself into a great feature of the world's commerce. The United States will soon become, not as formerly the importer of wool, but the exporter of wool and millions of pounds of mutton. It does therefore become our farmers to cultivate this industry, and

thereby add to their wealth, clean their fields of weeds, briars and worthless bushes, and enrich their soils by keeping more sheep and of better quality. There is no such profit in rearing any other domestic animals than is found in sheep. They are the coming "bonanza" to a majority of farm owners. Begin in time and with a few thoroughbreds of some noted breed. They increase rapidly under good care and management. If you breed for long wool and heavy carcasses, breed Cotswold; if for fine wool and choice meat, breed Merino and Saxony; if for fair size and superior mutton, breed Southdowns. We confess we greatly favor the Southdown. for their form, beauty, good, fair shearing of nice wool, and the super-excellence of their meat, which is marbled and juicy, and they are now bred to great size. The Oxford-downs are of late importation, and not extensively known in this country, but they furnish fine mutton, heavy fleeces, and immense weight of carcass—some go to 450 lbs. ! live weight.

#### MILCH COWS.

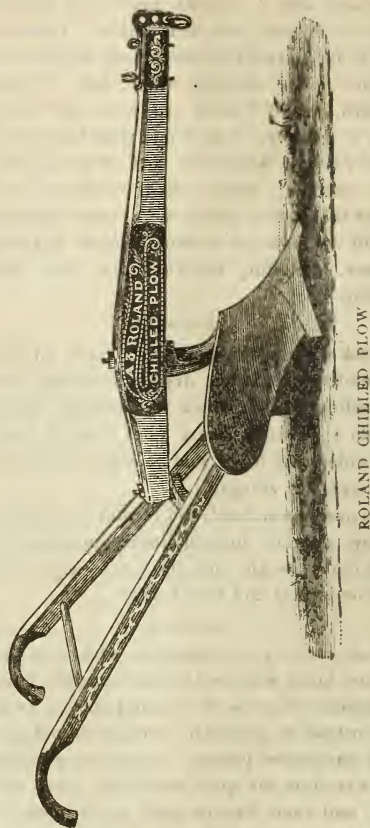
Keep your cows to their milk by giving them vegetables, fruit, and bran, with green fodder, as the pastures fail. In this connection we copy from an exchange the following notes worth reflecting upon, and put into practice:

"Meal will make more milk than bran. The change in the butter product is remarkable; in changing from meal to bran, there was a loss of 17.7 per cent. in the butter producing capacity of milk, in changing from bran to meal, there was a gain in the butter producing capacity of milk of 21.8 per cent. There is a substantial agreement in the two changes. Every farmer who has not, should try a patch of sugar beets or mangels this summer, for his cows to eat next winter. He will know then what to do on a larger scale next year. It is a good and profitable plan to grind the cob with the corn. Pure cob meal has no perceptible nutriment in it, but it seems to have a mechanical effect, so that its value is about equal to bran, mixed with corn meal. The quantity of the feed improves the quality of the milk, but only by slow and persistent efforts can this be done with the average cow, and it may be considered useless to try and make a Jersey out of a Holstein by feeding straw alone. An advance of one cent a pound in the price of butter would add nearly \$10,000,000 to the total value of the product of the country for one year."

#### FALLOWING.

As this is the time for fallowing land for wheat it is proper we should, in pursuance of our custom, call your attention to one of the best plows we have ever seen for the purpose of doing good

work on rough land, while it is equally good on clean turf or clover lay. It has many advantages, over most plows, which will be apparent to any experienced plowman on seeing it and testing it. It turns a clean even furrow on land filled with tussocks and briar roots, and goes deep and cuts well under the preceeding as well as succeeding furrow, so that there is left no strip of un-cut land between the furrows, as is the case with most fallowing plows we have seen. This plow is called the Roland Chilled Plow, manufactured by the Baltimore Plow Company, and we give a cut of the same.



This plow is made of different sizes, to be adapted to different work, and requiring different draft-power. The light one horse Roland does beautiful work in the preparation of the land for culture after the ground has been broken up by the larger plow, and is an excellent plow in the cultivation of crops which require plowing.

A widow woman in Macon, Ga., sells annually \$500 worth of vegetables of her own raising from half an acre of ground.



### Garden Work for September.

Our suggestions for work in the garden this month are as follows :

*Spinach*.—Such as is advanced enough for fall use should be well hoed and thinned. For a full supply of this indispensable plant next winter and early spring, prepare deeply spaded and highly enriched beds, and lay them off in drills 9 inches apart and 1 inch deep, sow the seed, cover and pat lightly with the back of the spade or hoe. As soon as the plants have leaves an inch broad, hoe well and thin the plants to 4 inches apart. The prickly spinach is the hardiest and best for winter.

*Radishes*.—Prepare a rich bed of light soil and sow between the 1st and 10th of the month. Chinese Rose or White Radish, and some of the turnip rooted sorts like Spanish sorts. The Chinese radish is far best of all for winter.

*Lettuce*.—Set out from the seed bed such plants as are well advanced. Sow seeds for winter use, in beds or in cold frames.

*Endive*.—Set out Endive plants on good soil. The curled green is the best sort. The plants should stand 12 inches apart in rows 14 inches apart. As they grow, keep the soil loose and clean, and draw a little earth to the stems.

*Celery*.—Earth up celery on dry days when the plants are free from dew or wet, and be sure not to cover up the hearts of the plants and keep the dirt from between the leaves or green stems. This placing the earth about the plants should be done by hand, while the plant is carefully drawn together and held in one hand, the other will draw the fine earth about the stem. Rich compost of woods mould and cow manure beaten fine, should be applied about the plants as the first earthing up. Give a good watering often, and if a little salt be added to the water it will be well. Twice a week give a good dose of not very strong liquid manure. This should be poured from the watering pot along side the plants, not on them. The drainings from the stable manure piles is a fine thing for celery, as it is all the better by growing quickly and of good size ; it will then be tender and crisp and solid ; if it is a long time growing it is likely to be coarse, hollow, or pithy, and stringy. It is so conducive to health, and so universally liked, it is worth all and more the trouble that is incurred in growing it.

*Seeds*.—Continue to gather the best seeds of the best sorts as they ripen, and dry them well in a shady, airy place. After being well dried take care of them.

*Plant Out Herbs*.—Towards the close of the month all kinds of pot and medicinal herbs may be set out in moist weather. Fail not to have a plentiful supply of the more important ones, such as sage, thyme, parsley, savory, marjorum, mint, balm, tansy, rue, lavender, etc.

*Siberian Kale*.—Sow a large bed of this vegetable for greens in winter and early spring. It requires rich soil, and should be drilled so it can be hoed and thinned easily, though the seed should be sown thinly in the drill. It can be sown broadcast, and requires no trouble, only a little covering of brush in winter.

*Turnips*.—May yet be sown. Those already growing should be thinned to stand 4 to 8 inches apart, and kept free from weeds with the soil loose. If fly plagues them, dust often when the dew is on, with equal parts of soot, sulphur and plaster.

*Cauliflower Seed*.—Sow some cauliflower seed as you sow cabbage seed. In about five weeks transplant into cold frames where they will grow well during winter.

*Cabbages*.—Sow large early York and Jersey Wakefield cabbage seeds, so as to have the plants of good size to set out in October for spring use. The bed should be rich and well pulverized, and the plants watered if the weather be dry. If the ground be dry when the seed is sown, let the soil be tramped after the seed is raked in, and then the ground well moistened daily until rain comes. Plants in autumn are often very scarce and sell rapidly at from 50 cents to \$1 per 100, and sometimes higher.

*Lima beans, cow peas, black peas, or beans, hominy or navy beans, sugar peas, etc.*—Each and all should be saved now for winter cooking and for soup. Some of these make delicious soups, and furnish the great northern winter dish—*baked beans*.

**RUST IN WHEAT.**—Rust is a fungus that is propagated by spores that are always present in the air, and that as soon as they find a suitable home, germinate and send forth millions of other spores. They are not more prevalent in the air in wet than in dry seasons, but it is in the wet seasons that the most damage is done to the winter wheat. When wheat plants are in a perfectly healthy state they are proof against the attacks of rust, the flinty coating of the stem presenting no resting place for the fungus. But when the plants are weakened through being grown on land that has been overcropped, or over manured, or through seed of some worn out variety being sown, they become a ready prey to the rust. A shower passing over the crop on a warm day will leave it in just such condition that the rust spores can attach themselves and thrive.—*Exchange*.

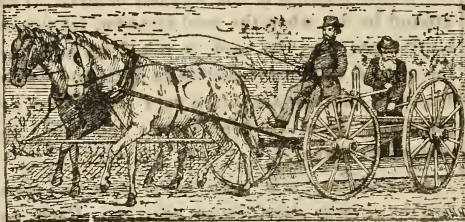


### Let Us Have Good Roads.

We have written so much already about roads and road making and mending, with so little apparent practical effect that we hesitate to again call the attention of our road supervisors in the country to the propriety of trying improved machinery by which the roads can be kept in order with much less expense than is involved by the use of manual labor.

But such is the interest we feel in the matter, knowing how important it is to have good roads, and how they enhance the value of the real estate in the county where they are found, and how bad roads are the reproach and injury of the neighborhoods that endure them, we venture to intrude upon public attention.

It is often the case that when the road master is most desirous to work on the roads, labor is not to be had, because it is compensated better by work on the farm, which must be done at that particular time. Such a machine as this—a cut of which we have given heretofore but now insert a small one to furnish some idea of how it looks—would be worth a great deal more than its cost, we believe; at any rate, we think it advisable for every road district in a county to have one.



The following verbal report was made by Mr. Hoffman to the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club in regard to the practical working of the Pennock road making machine.

G. W. HOFFMAN. In responding to the call for report of the committee, I regard it as necessary for me to say that no formal report has been prepared, and the statement I shall make will be of my own observations, only, although I think there is entire agreement in the committee, and that my associates, if present, would support me in the report I shall make.

When good materials can be got at the roadside this machine is an admirable help in road making. By its use the earth at the side of the track can be moved rapidly and surely to the track, and at the same time the road bed itself dressed off smoothly in the best shape for use. Where there are inequalities in the road, such as abrupt depressions or hummocks, this machine will make all smooth.

Of course, in filling holes, it cannot pack the earth firmly as it should be for a solid roadway, but it will leave the surface smooth, and after use it can be dressed repeatedly at small cost until all is hard alike. I do not say it can carry earth from a high point to fill in a low spot several rods distant. The design is to carry earth from the roadside to the middle, advancing the earth somewhat as the machine moves forward. As an implement for farm use I can see how it may be of great service, as, for example, when a field designed for meadow has many cradle knolls, this machine can cut them off rapidly and at slight cost, thus removing obstructions and fitting the surface for the mower. It can be used also for making surface drains.

When fields are plowed with the line of descent in narrow lands to facilitate draining, this machine would do good service in deepening or clearing the dead furrows, or, when required, in filling. I cannot conceive of any implement that might do such work more surely and rapidly and at lighter cost. I have been cutting grass lately on a field where the dead furrows interfered seriously with the operation of the mower, and where the surface before the seeding might have been brought to one plane with a little labor if this machine had been employed.

In practical road making I saw the machine submitted to a severe trial. A street in this city made of river gravel, drawn in four years ago and beaten down hard by steady use, had become uneven on the surface, and Mr. Pennock consented to try breaking off the border and carrying it to the middle of the roadway without the aid of a plow. It was not believed that he could break the hard border, but he did—of course not rapidly, and it may be not profitably, for the plow should have done the breaking. It was shown, however, that the machine could stand the strain of four horses on very solid ground, and that it could actually loosen the packed gravel and move it to the point where it was needed. In other situations where the earth at the roadside was softer, it hauled it out and placed it in the roadway faster than by any other means I have ever seen employed. We saw it work in one place where three men had been kept grading and smoothing the roadway with shovels while teams were drawing the earth in. The men were taken away and the machine moved the earth from the roadside to the middle, and smoothed it off in better shape than the men had done it, and the work of moving and smoothing was more rapid than with all the teams needed to draw earth in by the former method to keep the men on the track busy with their shovels.

The objections noted are first: expense, for the



road maker costs \$150; but this is not serious, for it may be repaid many times where there is work to do. Second: it is made to follow left-hand plows, such being in common use, I suppose, where the machine was made. This may be corrected to suit our right-hand plows, no doubt. Third:—an objection not properly against the machine—it will tempt road makers to use poor material taken from the roadside, for there is such facility for moving it cheaply. It is my opinion that two men and four horses with this machine, may, at the proper season of year, dress up ten miles of country road in a day, making it all smooth and as good as the material at hand will allow, provided only that the road bed is in passable order to begin with. An ordinary hard road encumbered by loose stones can be cleaned off as fast as the team will walk. Every town may certainly find profitable investment in one or two of these machines, and the roads could be thereby vastly improved at light cost.

### Ensilage.

As we take great interest in this subject, having from the first advocated its trial by our dairymen and stock raisers, we give below an article from Mr. Bailey, of Massachusetts, who, with our correspondent, Mr. Morris, of Maryland, have been the pioneers on a large scale in the silo system of preserving green food.

Mr. Bailey has published lately, as noticed by us in August number, a very interesting and detailed essay on the subject, and which book should be perused and well pondered over by every farmer who turns his attention to the rearing of stock and the cheapest and best method of supplying them with an abundance of refreshing food during the winter, when they are deprived of their natural food—grass. This writer, in the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* has furnished the following

#### REPLIES TO QUESTIONS ON ENSILAGE.

"If corn-fodder is so much better kept green, would it not also pay to secure our grass the same way?" This question is asked by M. of Vermont. In reply I will say that for feeding, there is no doubt but that a grass crop would be worth twice as much preserved by ensilage as by drying. I have ensilaged this season 25 tons of grass and about 60 tons of green rye. The land upon which the rye was raised bore a crop of fodder corn last year. It was planted again as soon as the rye was cut, and is now green with the luxuriant ensilage corn. Thus two full crops can be raised in one

year even in this latitude. Better dry the hay, however, and sell it, and raise rye and corn-fodder to ensilage for the sustenance of home stock.

A. of Virginia, wants to know how much sowed corn-fodder it takes to contain as much nutriment as a barrel of corn. A barrel of corn in Virginia holds five bushels of shelled corn. Now, it will depend upon how the corn is sowed. If sowed thickly broadcast or in drills (as some who know no better recommend) 12 to 18 inches apart, it will take an almost unlimited amount, but if the fodder corn is sown in drills, 3 to 4 feet apart, using one-half to one bushel of seed, and cut when it is in the full bloom or in the milk, and allowed to pass through the softening and fermentive process of ensilage, it will take about 960 pounds to be equal to a barrel of corn.

Dr. Wolff gives the value of average hay at 64c. per 100 pounds. Ensilaged corn-fodder, containing 80 per cent. of water, according to the most careful experiments I have been able to make, is worth one-half as much as good hay. This makes the corn-fodder thus prepared worth, on the same basis, 32c. per 100 pounds. Dr. Wolff also gives the value of corn as \$1.10 per 100 pounds. Prof. Johnson gives the value of corn meal as \$1.04 per 100 pounds; therefore a barrel of corn would be worth, according to the German chemist, \$3.08. By dividing \$3.08 by 32c. the value of the corn-fodder, we have almost 963 pounds as the amount of green corn-fodder (properly preserved), which is the equivalent of a barrel of corn. By computing it according to the valuation of corn meal by Prof. Johnson, we find that 910 pounds of ensilaged corn-fodder is equal to a barrel of corn ground into meal.

S. R. is informed that judging from my experience in ensilaging corn-fodder it would be impossible to prevent decay and loss from the exposure of the outside of the "bales" of green corn-fodder to the action of the oxygen in the atmosphere. I filled some glass fruit jars the last of May with ensilage, packing it in as tightly as possible; one jar got broken on the edge so that it could not be made tight. I left it exposed to the action of the atmosphere. At this time (June 14th) it has decayed down about four inches; there is still over an inch uninjured at the bottom. I filled one large glass jar and pasted a piece of manilla paper over the top, and then varnished the paper; the ensilage (which had lain in the silo nearly eight months) has not changed a particle since it was packed in the jar over six weeks ago. There are to be seen a few maggots in the decayed portion of the ensilage in the open jar; there is, however, no disagreeable or strong odor



to it. It appears to be so completely cured while lying in the silo, that if packed solidly so that the air cannot readily enter, decay takes place very slowly. I shall pack some corn-fodder fresh from the field, in a day or two, in a jar and see if it decays faster or slower than the ensilage when left exposed on top to the action of the atmosphere.—At all events bales of corn-fodder with four inches of magotty and decayed matter around each bale would not be interesting articles to handle or have about.

*Ensilage will not be successful unless rightly done.* Simple pits dug in a solid and impervious clay will answer reasonably well, although the work and labor will be much greater than with silos of stone, brick or concrete. Pits in gravelly soil, or one that admits the free circulation of air and water, will generally prove failures.

I perceive by the articles and letters brought out by my great expectations of raising 75 tons of corn-fodder upon an acre of land, that most farmers still sow or drill their corn fodder very thickly. I think it a great mistake. I use from two or three pecks of Mammoth Ensilage seed corn to the acre. When I have used the larger quantity I have had to thin out. I believe on land in proper condition two pecks are ample. I think that the reason why so small an amount of my preserved corn-fodder is sufficient to support an animal, is explained by my manner of raising the same.—There is no comparison between my large, well developed stalks, covered from the ground to the tassel with dark green, luxuriant foliage, with from three to nine rudimentary ears just showing their silken hair, and the slender, colorless stalks grown with thick seeding. Even Dr. Loring admits that corn-fodder raised as I raise it and cut when in full tassel, is a most excellent cattle food."

#### Wind Mills.

Much attention is being given of late by our farmers to these useful mills, and which are indispensable in many places for grinding flour, drawing water, and many other important operations needed on the farm. They are only to be introduced in a section of country to insure a great demand for them. The following is what the *Germanatown Telegraph* says of them, and that paper is good authority on all agricultural matters, though we are doubtful as to its soundness on political subjects:

"In a section of from fifteen to twenty miles around Philadelphia, wind-powers have so greatly multiplied within the last five or six years that

they are to be seen in almost every direction, and have become regarded as one of the necessities of a farm, especially where much stock is kept. It is true that their first cost draws sometimes a little heavily upon the general farmer who may not have his place cleared of incumbrances; but when once this expense has been incurred, (which is not more than the cost of a good horse,) the subsequent expense of it is not felt, while the great convenience is found to be, indispensable, and would not be given up for twice the expense.

The labor to pump water from a well, and especially a deep one, the wives and daughters of farmers need not be told of; and it amounts to about the same or more labor even when there is a spring on the premises. With the wind power the water can be drawn from a well or a spring and delivered by pipes wherever it may be needed, in the kitchen, house-yard, bath-tub, garden or stable yard, always ready for use and requiring no carrying. It is true that where there is a spring of sufficient volume and fall, a hydraulic ram may be introduced, which can be done at a very much less cost, and in some respects possesses other advantages over the wind power; but it can be applied only where, as we here say, the spring has the necessary volume and fall. But one or the other would seem to be of so much real importance to a farm of any considerable size as to warrant its use as an improvement of actual economy."

#### From the Annual Report of Prof. W. R. Lazenby, Cornell University.

##### EXPERIMENTS IN THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

With the aid of some of the students interested in the subject of forestry, I made a collection of twenty kinds of timber, and have set in the ground after the manner of fence posts, four pieces of nearly uniform size of each kind in order to test their comparative durability. It is a very general belief among practical men that a post set top end down will last many years longer than if set as it grew. I understand the explanation to be this: Trees absorb moisture from the earth—the cellular structure being of such a nature as to facilitate this operation. If a post is planted deeply and firmly in the ground, butt end downwards, it will continue to absorb moisture from the earth as it did when alive and growing, and is thereby subject to more rapid disintegration and decay than when reversed. In order to test the matter I have split one piece of each variety of wood, setting the two pieces side by side, one top end down, the other in the same position in which it grew. To

complete the experiment some of the same varieties of timber will be collected the following summer when in an active state of growth, so as to determine if possible the best time of year to cut timber in order to insure the greatest durability.

**ROOT PRUNING.**—During the past season we have been carrying on a series of experiments in root pruning. This practice has been strongly recommended by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, of Mass. He reports almost extraordinary results. He experimented with corn, tomatoes and cabbage. With corn the results were not what I had been led to expect. With tomatoes those root pruned matured their fruit a few days earlier but the quality was not as good as that from plants not pruned. The most reliable results were obtained from the practice, on cabbages. These were grown in a very rich soil, especially during a moist season—have a great tendency to split, and are often ruined for immediate marketing, or for winter preservation. By root pruning this tendency was checked. In this connection it will be in place to note some observations made last fall on the length of roots of several vegetables.—Cabbage roots were traced to a depth of twenty-seven inches; turnips, eighteen inches; carrots, thirty-seven inches; parsnips, fifty-one inches.

### The Cotton Worm and other Insects Destructive of Crops.

We have received from C. V. Riley, Chief of U. S. Entomological Commission, a copy of Instructions to Agents, sent out the first of last month. These instructions request the agents to, as far as possible, ascertain the minimum quantity of the known insect poisons required to effect success. It is declared to be his intention to perfect appliances that will throw either an extremely fine mist or an almost impalpable cloud of dust from near the ground up among the plants and on the under side of the leaves.

They must make experiments to see whether London Purple, Paris Green or Arsenic can be used without diluents by forcing them dry in minimum quantity on to the plants and ascertaining how much ground a pound of each may be made to cover.

And if they cannot be used without diluents, the minimum quantity of such diluents necessary.

How far, by finer spraying, and economy in preventing wastage on the ground, the number of gallons of water to a pound of these materials may be reduced—the idea being in all these desired experiments, to reduce the bulk on expense of the

diluents by forcing the poisons in finer and fewer particles up among the plants rather than down upon them, through small perforations, or (what will prove preferable) crescent shaped slits of various dimensions, in nozzles that will bear great pressure from within.

Test how far *i. e.*, over how much ground on the above principles, a pound of *Pyrethrum* may be made to go and still prove effectual.

Ascertain if possible whether the moths are not killed by sucking at the glands where the plant is poisoned from below.

Ascertain the effects of these different poisons on the eggs.

Always note the difference in effect on the very young and the full grown worms.

Observe well in the woods and in the neighborhood of infected fields if the *Aletia* larva can be found feeding on any other plant, searching particularly plants of the same family, (*Malvaceae*), as that to which Cotton belongs.

Note and study any Mites found preying on the eggs.

Send a summary of the experiments made with yeast ferment or beer wash by the middle of August.

Study well the influence of ants in the cotton field, and in how far they prove destructive to *Aletia*, especially to the egg or young larva.

These and some other instructions are given, and the result of this scientific careful observation by different persons will no doubt lead to highly important results. Individuals should make observations and forward to the agents or the Professor such facts as they may ascertain, or such theories as their investigations and observations may in their opinions warrant. By combined and earnest efforts many pests may be effectually destroyed or their destructive power checked to a great degree

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Near Charleston, S. C., twenty miles up the Ashley River, and just in front of Drayton Hall, stands one of the finest trees on the continent of America. It is a live oak, and looks as though it had lived a thousand years, and was good for a thousand, or ten thousand more. Four feet from the ground this tree girths nineteen feet ten inches the spread of its branches being 111 and 122 feet. It is round topped and perfectly symmetrical. So writes Prof. Sargent.—*Gardner's Monthly*.

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A London paper says that "every man's happiness is just in proportion to the pride he takes in his garden."



## HORTICULTURAL.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### Saving Seed Corn—Improved Variety.

Properly raised, used and marketed, there is no more profitable or popular crop raised than Indian corn; taking our whole country in view we want it as prolific as possible, and as early in maturing as may be; these two facts are important factors in the profitableness of the crop, and it is a very easy job for any farmer to increase both of those qualities in his corn.

Perhaps I have before stated the process of doing this successfully, but it will bear a reminder now, as the season is near at hand, to begin establishing a good, *pedigree* variety of improved seed corn.

Go to the field, seek out the thrifty and early stalks that have *two or more ears* on them; mark these by tying a strip of rag on them, in order that they may be readily found when ripe, and may not be disturbed before; let them stand till perfectly ripe; then gather the largest, best filled of these; pick them with a long stem and all the husks on; wreath them up in bunches of threes, and hang them up for seed; then plant only the butt end half of the ear, which is heaviest and earliest.

Do this each year, and an early, prolific variety will be produced; a variety that will uniformly give 3 to 5 ears on the stalk, and ripen earlier than the usual crop; and the gain or benefit will far more than compensate for the cost and trouble. On the *hill* is the place to secure seed corn, not in the *crib*, if reliable improved seed is wanted. The writer has seen the truth of this mode practised, and proved to be sound, in more than one of the States of this Union, and every farmer can test it this fall if he wishes, it will cost very little to try it.

D. S. C.

[Concluded from Page 249.]

### Humbugs in Horticulture.

ESSAY BY PETER HENDERSON.

Read at the Annual Meeting of National Association of Nurserymen and Florists.

The nurserymen present are no doubt better posted in the swindles practised in their particular department than I am; but operators engage in different lines in different parts of the country: for example, we have never yet seen in the Eastern States any one trying to sell an apple tree bearing Blue Apples as big as Melons, as we were told at our meeting at Cleveland last year, had been successfully done in Ohio and Illinois. Still we have men of fair ability in the nursery swind-

ling line, one of whom last winter succeeded in disposing of hundreds of winter-bearing grapes, by carrying with him a few good bunches of the White Malaga of the Shops.

One great detriment, not only to the Florist but to the purchaser, is begotten of these swindles in Horticulture. The purchaser of flowers in our markets must have his plants in bloom, because he has been at times so swindled that he must now see what he buys. In New York, the amateur rarely buys from the grower, but from the agent or middleman who sells in the market stands, or street corners. These, whether men or women, are generally entirely ignorant of the nature of plants, and most of them have no responsibility, and they rarely fail to make their wares accord to the wants of the purchaser—nearly every plant is hardy, ever blooming, and has all the qualities desired by the buyer.

But now and then these swindles become a serious matter to the victim. Some years ago a typical Englishman, who had been a green grocer in Covent Garden Market, London, found his way to New York; he at once discovered an almost entire absence of Cauliflowers in our markets, and, what few there were, were sold at prices four times that of London. He soon made up his mind to make his fortune, and, at the same time, show the Yankees something they did not know. He duly selected and prepared the ground for an acre, and one day in May he sallied into the market to procure his Cauliflower plants. This he found no difficulty in doing, for at Dutch Peggy's, in those days the headquarters for all kinds of herbs, plants and seeds, they were to be seen by the wagon load; 10,000 were procured, the quantity for his acre, and, duly planted, they began to grow apace. He had planted 1st of May. If it had been in England, his Cauliflower heads would have been ready about the 1st of July; but something was evidently wrong in the Yankee climate. His Cauliflower grew through June, through July into August, only to develop into fine specimens of Drumhead Cabbage, then of hardly the value he had paid for them as Cauliflower plants. He got out of the business thoroughly disgusted; and, in telling his sorrowful tale to me a year afterwards, he related that when he went to expostulate with old Peggy about having blasted his prospects, before he could get a word said, she recognized him as a customer, and demanded to know if he did not again want any more early Cauliflower plants.

I have said old Peggy was also a vender of seeds. It is now something over thirty years ago that a young Florist presented himself before her

and purchased an ounce of Mignonette. Ever alive to business, Peggy asked him if he had tried the new Red Mignonette; he protested there was no such thing, but Peggy's candid manner persuaded him, and 50 cents was invested. The seed looked familiar, and when it sprouted it looked more familiar; when it bloomed it was far too familiar, for it was Red Clover. Peggy has long since been gathered to her fathers, and I have entirely forgiven her for selling me the Red Mignonette.

Perhaps there is no swindling that is more extensively practised, and which so cruelly injures the operators of the soil, as that of adulteration in Fertilizers. The great mass of our farmers and gardeners are poor men, who can ill afford even to pay for the pure fertilizers necessary to grow their crops, and to pay money and high freights on adulterations worse than useless, is hard indeed. The ignorance of those dealing in such wares does much to spread the evil. A fellow came into my office last summer with samples of a fertilizer, nicely put up in cans, which he claimed could be sold in immense quantities by the seedsmen, as it had not only the wonderful properties of invigorating and stimulating all planted crops, but that it at the same time would kill all noxious weeds.

I need not say that he had waked up the wrong passenger, and that he made a rapid movement towards the door. Yet, notwithstanding the impudence and absurdity of such a claim, the scamp was enabled to prowl around the vicinity of New York for weeks, and, undoubtedly, sold to hundreds.

If he had said he had a cannon from which, when grape shot was fired into a crowd, it killed only enemies—never friends—the one claim would have been as reasonable as the other.

Another species of humbugging which, though it can hardly be called swindling, is somewhat akin to it. I refer to the men who claim to have secrets by which they can accomplish extraordinary results in propagation and culture of plants. I can well remember, in my early days, that the nursery propagator was looked upon as a sort of demi-god, possessing secrets known only to himself and a favored few, whose interest it was to continue to throw dust in the eyes of every young aspirant after knowledge. The door of the propagating house was locked and bolted, as if it were a Bastille, and even the proprietor (if he were unfortunate enough not to have practical knowledge) was allowed entrance only as a special favor; for his propagator was an autocrat, of whom he stood in awe and reverence. But, since the advent of Horticultural publications in America, particu-

larly during the past fifteen or twenty years, the "secrets" of these pretentious fellows have had such ventilation, that now nearly every operation of the Greenhouse is as well understood by the tens of thousands engaged in the business as the operation of the farm is by the farmer.

The most of these pretenders to this secret knowledge of horticulture are foreigners, though occasionally a native tries it on. Some fifteen years ago, when the grape vine mania was at its height, an old Connecticut Yankee pretended he had discovered a new method of propagating the Grape, that he would impart for a consideration to the highest bidder; he issued a profusion of handbills to the trade, asking for bids, modestly requesting the receiver of the handbill to hang it up in a conspicuous place.

I sent my copy to my friend Meehan, of the *Gardeners' Monthly*, saying that the pages of that Magazine were the most conspicuous place I knew of to comply with the wish of the old gentleman. Mr. Meehan not only inserted the advertisement gratis and in the most conspicuous manner, but he did more, for he appended below the advertisement a few remarks I had ventured to make on the subject. This opened the ball, and for six months the pages of the *Gardeners' Monthly* became the battle ground for the opinions of the discoverer and myself. But the gratuitous advertisement did not avail him much, for he and his secret soon passed into oblivion, and was heard from no more. There are no secrets in Horticulture; the same laws that govern the germination of a seed, the rooting of a cutting, or the taking of a bud or graft, are the same as they were a thousand years ago, and anyone pretending to have any secret knowledge in the matter is either an ignoramus or an impostor.

CULTIVATING THE RASPBERRY.—After all is said and done, there is no small fruit so certain in its crop and altogether so wholesome as the raspberry. With any kind of decent attention it will not disappoint the grower, no matter what the variety may be. It is true that it should always be pruned and laid down in November, ready for taking up in the spring without anything more to do with it than tying to stakes. These stakes may be almost of any kind and can almost always be furnished on the premises—such as pieces of boards split off, bean-poles that have become too short by the ends rotting off, and supports obtained from pruned branches from trees. Do this and one is sure of getting a good supply of fruit. When the canes are done bearing cut them out; and when November comes prune the new wood and lay down as before.—*Germanstown Tel.*



### Scientific Tests.

SOME INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS AT THE MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY PROF. W. J. BEAL.

Among the many which the Professor gives in his report, we select the following:

#### WEEVIL-EATEN PEAS.

Last year, 1878, a trusty student at my suggestion, tested some peas with the following results: They were raised the year before. He soaked in water for one day 50 peas which were "buggy" and 50 which were sound, taken from the same lot. They were kept damp for five days, when one of the "buggy" peas sprouted and nearly all of the sound ones. Again, in a damp place in the green-house, he placed 25 sound and 25 weevil-eaten peas. After six days all the sound ones grew, and only four of the damaged seeds. On June 5th, in good warm soil, 12 sound peas and 25 "buggy" were planted. Of this lot all the sound ones grew and only three of the "buggy" ones. The weevil-eaten seeds produced feeble plants. Last year, 1878, from the same lot of peas, 500 weevil-eaten peas were counted out and tested in ten lots of 50 each, in the green-house. By the side of these, 500 apparently sound peas were tried. All the latter germinated except four. Of the former, only 130 grew.

#### IMPROVING ONIONS BY SELECTION.

We continue the experiment of improving the keeping quality of white globe onions by planting for seed only those which keep the longest in spring without sprouting. They were wintered in a warm cellar and left there till the last of May. As fast as any of them sprouted they were removed. On the date named all that remained sound and with no signs of growing were planted for seed. This was a long time after new onions appeared in the markets of our State from Bermuda. I see no reason why we should not raise onions which will keep foreign bulbs out of the market. Two years ago I sent some seeds to friends in two different counties for trial. They are much pleased with their improved keeping qualities, and pronounced the yield good and quality equal to the best.

#### PLASTER ON APPLE TREES.

Mr. C. N. Merriam, of Grand Rapids, and perhaps other men, has claimed that plaster of gypsum will produce a favorable result on the amount of fruit which a tree will set, that it helps the growth of the tree and keeps away the codling moths. We do not claim to have given this a thorough trial. Just as the trees were in flower,

two trees of Northern Spy were well dusted over with gypsum. One of these trees yielded very nearly  $7\frac{1}{2}$  bushels, another near by, which was not so treated,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. In the first lot of apples plastered, there were 194 moth-eaten apples. In the second lot of apples not plastered, there were 159 moth-eaten apples. In another place the plastered tree yielded nearly 5 bushels of apples, which contained 114 wormy specimens, while the tree not plastered yielded about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels and contained 50 wormy specimens.

Mr. Beal is the zealous and learned chief of the Horticultural Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, and who, with his assistants, deserves much praise as well as the thanks of agriculturists for their careful and painstaking investigations and experiments, to arrive at practical results, which will settle disputed and doubtful questions. We quote from a pamphlet lately issued by him, to show the routine of work done by the students, which will eventuate in honor to the College and in the spread of useful knowledge. By such assiduous attention to practical details in husbandry, one Agricultural College will become a blessing to a State.

"The Juniors are taught eleven weeks by daily lecture, each an hour in length. There are many things which it is impossible to teach by lecture in such a manner that students shall fully understand them. As the course is now arranged each student is taught in the gardens and orchards far more hours than he spends in attending lectures in the class-room. The out-door instruction is fully as important as that given in the class-room. To pass the subject of horticulture, each student must do enough of the out-door work to merit seventy per cent. of the marks for such work. The topics for this out-door instruction are as follows: If well done, each counts ten: budding, grafting, layers and cuttings, trimming hedges and evergreens, trimming drives, cutting and laying sods, trimming apple trees, trimming grapes, fighting the curculio and other orchard insects; trimming and staking raspberries and blackberries; picking, assorting and packing berries; picking and barreling apples; marking out and platting an orchard; taking up and setting trees; taking up and setting strawberries; managing hot-beds and cold-frames; managing celery; managing seed drills, etc.; testing seeds; crossing flowers; use of hoes and weeders; fighting insects in the vegetable garden; planning, cultivating and preparing the ground; washing and bunching vegetables; harvesting, storing and barreling onions, roots, etc.; planning flower-beds.

"To give this out door instruction the juniors are taken out in companies of about seven at a time. They take the tools in hand. They are

shown how to work. They are criticised, and have a chance to make suggestions and ask questions. This teaching comes in the afternoon, in the season of the year most suitable for the work to be accomplished."

A writer in the American Bee Journal gives the following recipe as

#### A CURE FOR THE WEEVIL AND CURCULIO.

I notice in your last issue an inquiry from R. R. Stukesberry, with a very interesting reply by Prof. Cook. Prof. Cook suggests the use of the mallet and sheet as a means of destroying the weevil on the apple tree. I have tried this method thoroughly in the case of curculio, but without satisfaction. Where a person has a large number of trees, it is tedious and to me very unsatisfactory, as I never had a quart of plums mature after its use. This year I tried a new plan. I procured some coal gas tar. It can be obtained at any of the gas works at small cost. I then placed some live coals in an old tin pan, and on these coals placed some corn cobs dipped in the tar; this made a dense smoke, and as it rose and passed through the branches of the tree I could see the curculio leaving by the quantity. I have repeated this treatment once a week during the summer, and the tree is now loaded with fine plums. I have another tree near it that was not treated in this way, and it is destitute of plums, all having fallen off. I should suggest that the gentlemen try the mallet and sheet, as Professor Cook recommends, and should be pleased to have him try the coal tar smoke, and let us know the results of both methods. I do not know that the tar smoke will drive off the weevil, but I do know that it is destructive to animal life, and think that it would likely drive away the weevil from the apple trees as well as it does the curculio from the plum trees.

#### Horticultural Notes.

From 100 to 150 wagon loads of pot flowers are emptied at the Clinton Flower Market, New York, daily. Callas, geraniums, fuchsias, pansies, daisies and polyanthus are the most popular flowers. From \$5,000 to \$6,000 per day is the estimated receipt in this market for flower sales.

There is an old single red camellia in the garden of David Jennings, Charleston, S. C., which was planted by a Col. Lucas in 1803, and is one of the first Camelleas brought to the United States. The trunk of the Jennings camellia has a circumference of four feet six inches, its branches spread thirty feet, and its height is considerably over thirty feet.

#### WHAT FLOWERS WILL GROW IN THE SHADE.—

This question is put to me every spring by scores of city people, whose little patch which they wish to devote to flowers is so walled up by neighboring houses that the direct rays of the sun never touch it. But few plants will develop their flowers there, and will do it as well as if it were lighted up by sunshine a part of the day. Fuchsias, pansies, forget-me-nots, violets, lobelias, lilies of the valley, philoxes, and other herbaceous plants whose native habitat is shady wood, will do best, but even these languish if denied all direct sunlight. The best effect in such situations is produced by ornamental leaved plants, the beauty of which is not dependent upon their flowers. Among these may be ranked the gold and silver variegated leaved geraniums, achryanthus, alternantheras, begonias, caladiums, centaureas, coleuses, etc., which, if planted so as to bring the various shades in contrast, produce a pleasing effect, which continues during the entire summer months and is not surpassed by any display of flowers.—  
*Peter Henderson.*

#### Wheat in Michigan.

Editors of MD. FARMER:—Here are a few notes of the wheat yield, in a portion of the State of Michigan, and some of them in immediate vicinity of where the writer of this raised wheat 40 years ago at the rate of 20 to 25 bushels the acre, and on land, naturally, no better than the land of many counties in the State of Maryland.

Geo. Hanford threshed 2,500 bushels of sound wheat from 78 acres, an average of 32 bushels the acre.

Nat. Bailey threshed for Mr. Hanford, from a portion of above, with steam thresher, 1,050 bushels of wheat in one day, and the next forenoon 400 bushels in four hours, without a stop. Who can beat that?

Steam threshers in all directions are seen. Wheat yields 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

Neil Dickensheets, of Almer, Tuscola county, got an average of 40 bushels of Clawson wheat per acre from 11½ acres of land.

Lewis Cornwell, of Mt. Morris, Genesee county, has a farm of 1,200, on which he raised 200 acres of very heavy wheat.

The wheat crop in the vicinity of Bangor is turning out greatly in excess of the farmers' expectations.

In Howard, Montcalm Co. last month, Messrs. O'Donal & Lovely threshed 931 bushels of wheat from their 41 acre lot.

In Portland, Iona Co., Mr. Robert Dutton threshed on Monday last the wheat raised from



two acres of ground near his residence in the corporation, which yielded 109 bushels.

At Quincy, Branch county, we find the largest yield of wheat yet reported there, was threshed on Lucas Joseph's farm Friday. A  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acre lot yielded  $278\frac{1}{2}$  bushels which is over 37 bushels to the acre.

In Corumea, Shiawassee Co., Mr. Geo. Priest had 208 bushels from 5 acres. And in Edwardsburg, Cass county, Burt Stevens got 282 bushels from six acres.

These reports and figures are given to show what some farmers have done, to incite others to do better than the average; as, what many have done, many more can do; and it is for the honor as well as profit of every farmer to do the best, in the way of yield, that can be done. D. S. C.

### The Present Prosperous Condition of Maryland.

The Honorable A. P. Gorman, whose opportunities of knowing the real condition of the State and of its people, are equal to those of any man within the State, is reported by an interviewer from the New York *World* newspaper as replying to a question on that subject in the following comprehensive but short statement:

"We never were more prosperous in Maryland than to-day. All of our industries have revived. The chief interest in Western Maryland is centred in mining—ores and coal—and this is being rapidly and largely developed. The revival in our manufacturing interests is something astonishing, while with larger facilities for transportation our receipts of products have been largely increased. The increased grain trade which reaches Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Northern Central is immense. I suppose that these lines are doing more business than at any time since 1873. The agricultural products in our State have been generally increased. In Middle and Western Maryland the largest wheat crop ever known there has been raised, and on the Eastern Shore the product has been large, especially of peaches and small fruits. These products which are shipped chiefly to the Philadelphia and New York markets, will probably in the near future make that portion of the State the most productive section of the whole country."

This is a truthful picture drawn by a reliable statesman, and should command the attention of immigrants seeking pleasant homes in a flourishing State and among a hospital and thrifty population.

The following creed comprises a great deal in a small space—multum in parvo—and we commend it to our farmers to be believed in and to be practiced:

#### AN AGRICULTURAL CREED.

According to the *Canada Farmer*, the agriculturists of Canada met in convention not long ago,

and adopted for themselves the following creed: "We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation; we believe that the soil lives to eat, as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured; we believe in going to the bottom of things and therefore deep plowing and enough of it, all the better if it be a sub-soil plow; we believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farm and the farmer rich at once; we believe that every farm should own a good farmer; we believe that the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence; without these, lime, gypsum, and guano would be of little use; we believe in good fences, good farmhouses, good orchards, and good children enough to gather the fruit; we believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clear conscience; we believe that to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit; we believe that to keep a place for everything and everything in its place saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools, and keeping them in order; we believe that kindness to stock, like good shelter, is saving of fodder; we believe that it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments, and note all, good and bad; we believe that it is a good rule to sell grain when it is ready; we believe in producing the best butter and cheese, and marketing it when it is ready." All this may certainly be commended as "sound doctrine."

HOW TO APPLY LONDON-PURPLE.—Most persons who have tried London-purple mixed with water and with flour or plaster, prefer the latter. It needs no stirring and is far more quickly applied and evenly distributed. During the present season we have used London-purple in preference to Paris-green, for the reasons that it is just as destructive to the beetles or their grubs, while a given quantity costs less and goes further.

To mix the Purple with flour or plaster, we adopt the following plan: A half-barrel of the plaster (or flour) is mixed at once, being as large a quantity as can be handled conveniently at one time. This is spread about three inches deep upon a tight floor. The purple is then sprinkled over the entire surface in sufficient quantity and an iron-tooth rake is used to mix them together. The rake readily makes its way through the mass of plaster, on account of the slight resistance it offers, and a thorough admixture is thus effected in a few minutes. As to the quantity of Purple, we use about one quart to a barrel of plaster. If used stronger than this it will kill the leaves. A very good guide as to strength is this: Use London-purple enough to color the plaster a just perceptible tint of lilac. A barrel of plaster thus prepared suffices to dust thoroughly a half-acre of vines when the beetles and grubs are so numerous as to be found upon every leaf.—*Rural New Yorker*.



## THE APIARY.

### Localities for Apiaries in the South.

The most suitable localities for apiaries are within reach of the water-courses, where usually abounds an abundance of natural forage. An apiary may be well located as regards every natural advantage, and still there may be a failure in some seasons of a honey crop. The abundance of the honey secretion by the nectaries of the flower, is dependent upon certain favorable conditions, which are controlled pretty much by the same laws that govern the growth and maturity of many farm crops. When the farmer sows his grain, or plants his potatoes, corn or cotton, he has no positive assurance that he will reap a paying crop. Unless those elements, over which he has no control, are propitious, his most skillful tillage will prove of no avail. But it is very rarely in one season that all crops prove a failure. If one meets disaster, another may yield abundantly and be profitable. There are not many places where it would be prudent and wise to settle down and depend wholly upon bee-keeping for a living. But this branch of industry, in connection with others, such as gardening, fruit culture, farming, poultry, dairy, etc., will go a great way towards making an excellent support; and I know of no portion of the United States better adapted to the successful prosecution of the above named pursuits than the South.—*Planters' Journal*

**THE EXTRACTOR.**—As the honey season slacks off, the extractor must not be used too freely. Many have very much injured their bees by extracting too freely in or just before a drouth of honey. One who uses the extractor must be prepared to feed if they need it in the summer, or to furnish winter supplies rapidly if much fall honey is extracted. Judiciously used the extractor is a great benefit, but in careless hands it proves the death of many colonies by starvation.—*Indiana Farmer.*

**TROUBLESOME ANTS.**—I get the advantage of the ants by taking a 2-inch plank for the platform to put the hive on; drive into it 4 20-d nails for legs; take 1-16 inch sheet lead, make scallop dishes about 3 inches in diameter and 1 inch deep; put them level on some  $\frac{1}{2}$  bricks, and fill the dishes with crude petroleum, and set the legs in them; then I am sure of not being troubled by ants.—*L. Martin in American Bee Journal.*

## Domestic Recipes.

**SALT WATER CUCUMBERS.**—Put 50 freshly picked cucumbers in a stone jar, separating each layer with fresh grape leaves, and a sprig of sweet fennel. Pour over them a pickle made by boiling a pint and a half of salt in a gallon of water, and a tablespoonful of cayenne pepper; only let it come to a boil; have it perfectly cold before putting it over the cucumbers; cover well with grape leaves; put a clean piece of light wood and a brick on top to keep the cucumbers down; they will ferment, be slightly acid, and be ready for use in three weeks. This is a Holland receipt.

**TO MAKE MEAT TENDER.**—If the fact can be demonstrated to a cook that meat can be made tender by softening the fibres with the action of a little vinegar, there will be no reason why she should thereafter send a tough steak to the table. If she can be convinced that it is better to turn it over on a plate containing a little vinegar, salad oil and pepper, four or five times in a couple of hours, instead of trying to make it tender by battering it with a rolling pin or cleaver, and so forcing out all its juices she must be obstinate indeed if she prefers the latter method, and the sooner her services are dispensed with the better for the temper and stomach of her employer.

**DON'T SCALE BEFORE YOU COOK.**—The following is an English method of cooking fish. It will apply to all fresh water species: "Without scaling, throw some flour over them and lay them on a gridiron over a slow fire; as they grow brown a cut is to be made on the back, not more than skin deep, from the head to the tail, and the fish is then replaced on the fire; when sufficiently broiled the skin and scales will peel off and leave the fish clean and firm. The belly is then to be opened and the inside will come away cleanly. Scraping and water washes always all the flavor and firmness of the fish.

**TO MAKE APPLE SNOW BALLS.**—Boil some rice ten minutes; drain and let it cool. Pare and core some large apples without dividing them. Spread the rice on some dumpling cloths, tie the fruit (surrounded by the rice) separately in these, and boil three quarters of an hour.

**SAUCE.**—A little butter and sugar mixed to a cream; a spoonful of corn starch cooked in two cupfuls of boiling water; flavor to taste.

**ELDERBERRY WINE.**—To one gallon of the ripe berries add one of water; let it stand twenty-four hours, stirring it often; boil it half an hour in a copper or brass kettle, and strain through a sieve. Put it again in the kettle, and to each gallon of liquid add  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of sugar; boil it twenty-five minutes. Tie in a cloth half an ounce of ginger, the same of allspice; put it into the kettle and boil five minutes; then take out the spice. When cool add one teacupful of good yeast; keep it in a warm room to ferment a few days; then put it into a cask with the bung out for three or four months, when it will be ready to bottle. Wine made by this receipt is equal in flavor to port wine, and is far more wholesome for medical purposes than any commercial wine.

### *The Poultry House.*

Geese and ducks are profitable birds, and may be kept where there is cheap grazing. Half a dozen geese will soon fill a good sized feather-bed or a pair of pillows. The white ducks are perhaps equally useful in this way. Both should be closely watched and kept up at night, or they will drop their eggs abroad. The eggs should be gathered and kept in a cool, but not cold, place until they are wanted for setting.

### *An Artificial Henny.*

W. C. Baker, of Cresshill, N. J., is the largest artificial poultry raiser in the world, and after spending \$80,000 in experiments and getting established, now has a gross income of \$80,000 a year, and will raise 250,000 young chickens during 1880. He is enlarging his accommodations to keep 3,500 laying hens of the best varieties, but still has to buy eggs. Both hens and chicks are housed and fed in luxurious systematic style, the hatching being done in two incubating chambers capable of holding 8,000 eggs each, in tiers of shallow drawers where they are warmed by gas made on the place, and turned daily by women in attendance. The young chick is taken to the brooding house, some hours after it is hatched, where it is kept till three weeks old, and creeps under a hen-mother of hollow zinc, filled with hot water, and lined on the under side with blanket-ing. After three weeks the lusty young fowl is put among the laying hens or in the cramming-house, where each one is confined in a small box and stuffed for two or three weeks till ready for market. Mr. Baker can now fatten 50,000 a year. —*Exchange.*

### *Care and Feed of Ducklings.*

As soon as the ducklings are well out of the shell, whether the mother be hen or duck, coop them up in a coop with a pen. The ducklings cannot climb over the side of a pen, and should be confined to it about a week. Water that has had the chill taken off may be supplied in shallow pans, and the ducklings will dabble around in it and enjoy it. Have your duck coop as far as convenient from the stream or pond, and they must be moved at least three times a week to fresh ground. After the ducklings are a week old, if they had a hen mother, the pen may be opened on pleasant days after the dew is off the grass, and the mother and her brood allowed liberty to wander around in search of food. By the time they are six weeks old their under feathers will be out, and they may be allowed unlimited range. Rats, cats and weasels show a remarkable fondness for ducklings, and you have to look out for them. You can trap the weasels, circumvent the rats by housing the ducklings at night, in rat-proof coops, and when you catch a stray cat making a dinner of young duck, give her a lead pill to help on digestion; amputation of the tail just back of the ears will also cure pussy of this bad habit. Ducklings are great eaters, and will eat almost anything in the shape of food. Feed cooked food with plenty of green food, until they are old enough to give free range. Almost any kind of food which you would give to chicks and young turkeys, is good for ducklings. Until they take to the pond or stream, unless insect forage is plenty, feed a little cooked meat. Feed often, but never give all they can possibly swallow, sometimes ducklings will eat until they kill themselves. After they take to the water the ducklings will pick up a large amount of the food that suits them best, and for this reason ducks are most economically raised in the neighborhood of ponds, streams, wet marshes, or near to the sea. Ducks can be successfully and profitably raised with only water for drinking, but when they have plenty of water to swim in after they are old enough, they will be cleaner in plumage, and no doubt, aside from the food that they pick up in such places, they enjoy sporting in the water. —*Exchange*

THANKS to our esteemed cotemporary, the "Clarksville Semi-Weekly Tobacco Leaf," for the following complement:

"THE MARYLAND FARMER for August, published at Baltimore, is the best edited of any number of that valuable journal, or any other agricultural paper, that we have seen. It is teeming full of practical articles and good farm reading. The Maryland Farmer is very cheap at \$1 a year.



*Messrs. Editors of the Maryland Farmer :*

Thinking that a new French discovery in the use of glass might be of interest to your readers, I send you the following translation from the issue of June 19th, 1880, of the "*Le Technologiste*"—a French scientific weekly. Respectfully, M.

### Building Frames in "Tempered Glass," (*Verre Trempe*).

We have of late informed our readers in regard to railroad ties made out of "tempered glass" obtained by the system *Siemens*.

A new application of this matter is brought to our notice, which would have appeared incredible in the time when glass was known only in its primitive state of chrysaline product, hard and brittle, but so fragile and so little resisting shocks and pressure. The "tempered glass" can be made in large pieces or beams, endowed with a force of resistance such as could not be supposed from their specific lightness as compared with the weight of metals. They can be used notably in frames of buildings, as sills, beams, traverses, joists, &c. They unite the advantages both of strength and incorruptibility in their contact with all the atmospheric as well as chemical agents, and, consequently, are of *endless duration*; finally, to all these advantages may be added the moderate price.

At this time they cost hardly more than iron of equal weight; and such extensive sales is anticipated as to make it possible to lower the price below that of wood. It is beyond doubt that many industries will be benefitted by this new process in the fabrication of glass, and that it will be fully appreciated in the interior of households. One sees the time when metals and wood will be replaced by glass for an infinity of tools and utensils, such as cocks, spouts of gutters, tubs, even casks and barrels, &c.

[We thank our friend for the above—being the first time this invention for adapting glass to house-building has been brought to the attention of our public. We learn from our French exchange that this preparation of glass has been tried successfully in France for railroad ties. We shall revert to this matter again.—*Eds. Maryland Farmer.*]

The Cecil County Agricultural Society has within a few months raised the sum, \$5,000, required, and will hold their first fair on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of October. This shows that there is energetic life in that county and that the farmers are alive to their own interest.

### The Youthful Corn Planters.

About the middle of August Mr. Bond, of Baltimore, Mr. Guyton and President Amos, of the Harford County Agricultural Society, made a tour of inspection among the corn patches of the boys who are contending for the prizes offered by Mr. Bond to the boys who raised the most corn on an eighth of an acre in Harford county. There are over 100 contesting for the prizes. Committees are to be appointed in each neighborhood to meet on the same day and see each lot of land measured, the corn pulled, husked and weighed. The gentlemen above named, after their tour of inspection, came to the conclusion that some of the patches will approximate 35 barrels or at the rate of 175 bushels per acre. The corn crop in the whole State is very fine this year and remarkably so in Harford, but these juveniles will no doubt show immense returns for their labor and skill, stimulated by the liberal premiums of Mr. Bond.

In addition to the boy contestants, whose ages range from nine to eighteen, there are two girls who have embarked in the contest, namely, Miss Sallie R. Gorrell, of Broad Creek, and Miss Fannie H. McCommons, living near Havre de Grace.

CONVENTION TO PROMOTE THE SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY.—General Le Due, commissioner of agriculture, has invited us to attend the convention he has called for the purpose of advancing the wool interests, to meet in Philadelphia on the 22nd inst. This will be only two days in advance of the International Exhibition of Sheep, Wool and Wool-products, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, to be held at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, this month. We hope to be present, and see at both the convention and the exhibition a large crowd of people, who are variously interested in these great industries, which are daily growing in magnitude and natural importance.

Fine Herbemont Madeira Grapes—our favorite grape—were laid on our table last week by Mr. Wm. Kochler. The bunches are large and long, and with large shoulders. The grapes were fine size, delicious in taste, and more densely packed than any grapes we ever saw, even the compact little bunches of wild grape we have sometimes seen. Our thanks are due to the donor who deserves credit for growing such fruit on a small area in town.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE MARYLAND FARMER.

THE  
MARYLAND FARMER,  
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture & Rural Economy.  
**EZRA WHITMAN,**  
Editor.

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

141 West Pratt Street  
BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER, 1 1880.

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## TO ADVERTISERS

The large circulation of the Maryland Farmer makes it one of the best mediums for advertisers of all classes. Its circulation will be largely increased by our reduction in the Subscription Price, and hence add to its advantages as a medium for advertisers. The terms of advertising will remain as heretofore.

The Maryland Farmer will be read this year by more Farmers, Planters, Merchants, Mechanics and others interested in Agriculture, than any other magazine which circulates in the Middle or Southern States, and therefore is the best medium for advertisers who desire to extend their sales in this territory.

☞ We call attention to our Reduction in Price of Subscription.

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**SPECIAL PREMIUMS**

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Any person who sends us 100 Subscribers, at \$1 00, will receive the world-renowned Howe Sewing Machine, with all the latest improvements. Value, \$50 00.

Any person who sends us 80 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive 1 Young America Corn and Cob Mill, worth \$40.00.

Any person who sends us 50 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive 1 of the celebrated Wheat Fans, which has taken nearly 200 premiums. Value, \$28.00.

Any person who sends us 25 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Roland Plow. Value, \$12.00.

Any person who sends us 15 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Farm Bell. Value, \$6.00.

Any person who sends us 12 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Remington Iroquois Revolver, full plated, Ivory. Value, \$4 00.

Any person who sends us 6 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Nickel-Plated Revolver, Long Fluted Cylinder. Value \$2.50.

THESE ARTICLES WE WARRANT TO BE FIRST-CLASS.

☞ It will not be necessary to secure the subscribers all at one time. For instance, if any one wants the Mill we offer for 80 new subscribers, he can send the names in any number he chooses, and we will allow him a whole year to finish the club.

☞ COL. D. S. CURTIS, of Washington, D. C., is authorized to act as Correspondent and Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the MARYLAND FARMER, in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

☞ Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.



## A LIBERAL OFFER.

Many prominent farmers and planters will receive, without charge, the September and October numbers of the MARYLAND FARMER, through our friends and agents at the different Agricultural Fairs.

To bring our Journal to the notice of a greater number of practical men, and to extend its usefulness and circulation, we make this unprecedented offer:

*On the receipt of one dollar*, we will send the MARYLAND FARMER the balance of the year '80 and the whole of 1881, making 16 months. These 16 numbers, if bound, will make a volume of over 1500 pages. Any single number is worth five times the cost of the paper for a year, to any farmer, merchant, planter, market gardener or any one connected with agriculture. To members of the household it is particularly useful and entertaining.

We call upon all these, and upon all friends of agriculture, to send us, without delay, one dollar, and the FARMER will be sent for the time as above named.

**NOTICE.**—We do hope the subscribers, who are in arrears for the MARYLAND FARMER will, without further delay, remit to us immediately the amount of bills sent out to them in our July number.

SOUTHERN PLANTER AND FARMER, Richmond, Va. Subscription \$2.00 a year. We will furnish this excellent and popular Agricultural Journal, with our paper one year for \$2.50. Every farmer should have it.

We have issued this month the largest number of copies of the MARYLAND FARMER we have ever sent out in any month before, and take the occasion to call attention of our readers to the beauty of the Illustrations and the superior worth of the several communications from learned and practical correspondents, that characterize the monthly contents of our journal. We shall endeavor to continue in the line of progress; determined to deserve the increasing patronage we daily receive.

## The American Outlook.

### CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE AND THE PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH.

A glance at the physical strength and wonderful resources of the United States, will cause surprise in the mind of the statistician when reflecting how short a time it has been since this was an almost insignificant country, whose government was begging recognition by the great European powers—whose people were barely 3,000,000 in numbers, and dependent upon other countries for raiment and all food beyond the necessities of sustenance. To day this nation, only a century old, is the equal of any civilized government in fame, riches, genius, and learning, and the granary to which other lands look for food when the exigencies of want are to be supplied. With a population of 50,000,000 of people, we have yearly an abundance, and a full over-plus to supply all the food-wants of other countries. This is owing to several causes, viz: the magnitude of our territory, which under a beneficent Providence, is everywhere fertile in soil, with a healthful and diversified climate, plentifully supplied with timber, minerals and waters that teem with food supply; literally a land 'flowing with milk and honey,' and every necessity and luxury that men can require; unceasing and continually increasing immigration; abundance of food-supply, and ease with which it and other necessities of man can be obtained; the spread of knowledge and the substitution of mechanism for manual labor; but above all, to the natural intelligence, the industry, the energy, and genius of our people; in a word, the "go-a-head-a-tiveness of our people.

No people on earth ever recuperated by their own unaided exertions, after so thorough a destruction of their institutions and their agriculture, as did our Southern friends. Unaccustomed to work themselves, their slaves demoralized as laborers by their sudden transition from slavery to freedom, they found their houses destroyed, fences burned

and lands impoverished, stock lost, and themselves without money, or bodily strength and help; destitute in everything, but *will and undaunted determination*. Inventive genius furnished machinery, which supplied manual labor, and thus, they have, in a few years, regained their dominion over the land, and are now enjoying the fruits of the earth with a greater prospect of wealth and continued happiness than ever could have been dreamed of when their fortunes mainly rested on the uncertain institution of slavery. So that, in reckoning up the elements which have contributed to the unprecedented growth of this country, and especially in re-suscitation of the prosperity of the South, nothing looms up more conspicuously than the labor-saving machinery, invented mostly by necessitous genius, and readily seized upon by the perceptive American intelligence, to be utilized as both a substitute for labor, and at the same time as a remunerator of persons willing to work—a substitute for labor and yet a creator of the demand for more labor. Inventive skill, has, by machinery, increased the products of this country a hundred fold—added to the general welfare of laborers, and created an increased demand for all sorts of labor, with a much increased reward for skilled labor. As knowledge spreads among mankind, these truths are more acknowledged. Walter Scott, tells us of the great opposition on the part of the people to the first fanning-mill, and we know how the reapers and mowers, and other machinery were opposed and threatened with demolition by the laborers,—and how sewing machines were opposed on the ground that they would take the bread out the mouths of the poor sewing girls. But, we do know that as the sewing machines—for example—have been sold by the million a year, there are more poor women and girls to-day reaping a good living by their use than ever were engaged in sewing before. It has created a support for thousands, who, otherwise, would have been slaves to the hand-needle work. Hence we conclude that machinery has not only saved labor, but it has elevated the laborer while it has added untold millions to the wealth of this nation and to the world inestimable blessings.

While every avenue of commerce seems crowded to repletion with the products of our teeming soil, the demand, both domestic and foreign, is in advance of the supply. What brighter prospects or hopes can a people desire?

We have been induced to make these remarks by seeing some of the remarkable statistics collected by the census-takers, and because we hear often the remark by thoughtless persons that machinery helps the rich and large corporations,

but takes bread out of the mouths of the poor. The contrary is the case, for practically the poor are benefited because labor is in greater demand, and the necessary food and clothing is lowered in price as machinery is improved; and the perfection of machinery is the chief inducement for capitalists to engage in both manufacture and in farming on an extensive scale.

Again, we wish to correct the idea that it was the wisdom of politicians which has elevated our National credit—made money plenty, commerce active, and the United States paper money the equivalent for gold. We fearlessly say, it all is to be credited to the farmers'—the great producing class of the raw material for manufactures, and the bread and meat, fruit and vegetables for consumption. The balance of trade would never have been in our favor and the world become become our debtor, but for the labor of the husbandman aided by the mechanical ingenuity of our working classes.

The country has a glorious prospect at present for corn and cotton, while we have harvested over ten bushels of wheat for every human being in the Union, besides other cereals in abundance, and we have also an unprecedented crop of fruit and vegetables, and our exports of butter, cheese, meats, and products of our waters are greater than ever before known. Labor is plentiful—yet well paid. New industries are daily being introduced and are fruitful of profits, while they offer new fields for labor heretofore unemployed. The little fingers of childhood and the feeble hands of old age—that, but for new enterprises, instigated by machinery, would be helpless, are now in this land of plenty earning a comfortable support.

It is therefore with some exultation, as agricultural co-laborers, we give a short table showing how rapidly the agricultural resources of the country have increased in the last fifteen years.

Product.	1865.	1879.	Increase in 15 Years.
Wheat, bush.	148,552,829	448,756,000	300,202,171
Corn, bush..	704,427,853	1,543,899,990	840,561,237
Oats, bush..	225,252,295	464,253,000	139,000,805
Rye, bush...	19,543,905	23,546,500	4,102,595
Barley, bush.	11,391,286	40,184,200	28,792,914
Cotton, bal's.	2,228,987	5,020,387	2,791,400
Tobacco, lbs.	183,316,953	384,050,659	200,742,706
Hay, tons...	23,538,740	35,648,000	12,110,260
Potato's, bus.	101,632,095	181,369,000	79,737,005

THE MARYLAND FARMER is the oldest Agricultural Journal in the State, and, therefore, should be read by every farmer.



### The Maryland State Agricultural Society.

This society, after deliberation, deemed it most advisable not to hold an annual fair this year, that its resources might accumulate so as to enable it to make a grand display in 1881, when its treasury would be in a condition to offer large premiums and an extensive list for great attractions in every department. Hence the lease for ten years of the their grounds to the Maryland Jockey Club. The terms of the lease we learn from the officers of the society were very favorable. By this arrangement, the society is to have \$500 per annum, and the club to keep the grounds, buildings and fences in good condition. These terms will insure within that time an entirely new enclosure which has become much out of order, as have also the shedding and some of the buildings. Without this arrangement it would have been almost impossible for the society to have put the grounds in proper condition for a successful fair. The society has reserved the right to hold fairs *annually*, and not the right to hold a fair only once *in three years* as has been erroneously stated in some journals. This statement was calculated to damp the hopes of our agriculturists in the State, and hence we are glad to be able to do away with the impression intended to be made.

The high standing and wide popularity of the Maryland Jockey Club will in a harmonious union with the efforts of the Agricultural Society give great aid and insure the perfect success of future fairs, making them creditable to the State and perfecting the great object which were aimed at when the society was inaugurated.

Mr. Merryman, the president of the association, with an "eye to business," has secured promises from many large exhibitors to exhibit at the Maryland Fair in 1881, and feels confident that the States of New York and Pennsylvania will be represented. It is not wise in agricultural societies to make an effort to hold fairs unless means are in hand to guarantee success. A single failure, or even a doubtful success, is always very damaging. We approve of the action of the officers of the Maryland Agricultural Society in this matter.

AN IMPROVED EGG CARRIER. — Mr. W. H. Wolfe, of Staunton, Va., showed us a late patented improved box for transportation of eggs. It is quite similar to the paper box already in use, but this one is made of light thin wood and in a form which makes it very convenient to handle safely, and will be found very useful to those who have small or large quantities to be sent to market. While it is light, it is durable.

### The Great Wheat Ring or Corner.

The Keene syndicate, or wheat-ring, has gone to grief, as it should have done, and as all such "corners," we hope, will. Gambling is wrong and demoralizing of whatever sort or for whatever purpose it may be intended to subserve; but when wealth and credit combine to gamble in the "staff of life," it is censurable beyond words to express. The syndicate had at one time on hand, or under their control, 16,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The honest farmer gets little enough, under the best circumstances, for his labor and toil; but when he is forced to take less than cost of production for his grain, and the poor widow, or hard working mechanic or laborer and his children are forced to pay for their bread double that which the farmer received for his product, through the sweat of his brow, by means of a villianous scheme of "bulling and bearing" the grain market. It becomes a serious matter of life or death to the great masses of the people—and we rejoice when we hear of the failure of such wholesale attempts at robbery of an unsuspecting and helpless public. Corners and combined speculations in bread-stuffs are to be frowned down, and it should be severely punished by legislation.

### Publications Received.

Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the quarter ending June 20, 1880. One of the most important features of the Second Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture is the article on growing Sorghum Cane in Kansas, which occupies over 30 pages of the volume. The paper opens with a statistical table showing the acreage by counties of 1880 compared with 1879, followed by the experience and recommendations of over 100 growers in various counties of the State. The value and importance of the crop will be a surprise to most readers. Prof. Popenoe, the entomologist of the Board, makes a very interesting report on the Web Worm, its habits and its transformation, which will greatly interest counties where farmers have suffered from the ravages of this pest. The Report also contains the usual full and varied information upon the staple crops, condition of farm animals, etc. The papers upon the Summer and Fall Treatment of Orchards and Vineyards, occupying over 20 pages, are particularly timely and of a practical character.

The statistical information given in the tables from the Assessors' Returns of 1880, of population, crops, fruit trees, farm-building erection, etc., will

be found interesting to all readers.

The young and flourishing State of Arkansas, through its Board of Agriculture, sets a laudable example to its elder sister States. These reports are of inestimable value to her citizens.

The Report may be had by addressing the Secretary, J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.

Vicks' Illustrated Monthly Magazine for August—called the "Mid-Summer Number"—is a perfect gem—"It beats the world," a friend exclaimed, on seeing it. We cannot call the attention of our lady friends to it too often, nor can it be praised too much.

American Newspaper Directory, for 1880, by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce st., New York. This is an elegantly printed and bound volume of over 1000 pages. This is a valuable book, highly creditable to the worthy compilers and publishers. It is of great use to inventors, large merchants, and editors, and especially so to those who desire to advertise largely or to have ready reference to the address of every periodical paper in the Union. The great value of this book consists in its enabling advertisers to deal directly with papers everywhere, without the intervention of advertisement brokers. Messrs. Rowell & Co. are the long-established and popular advertising agents of New York, and their long experience in getting up newspaper directories has enabled them to render their present issue as nearly perfect as such a work can be.

Purdy's Small Fruit Instructor. We return thanks to the author, A. M. Purdy, editor of the *Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener*, Palmyra, N. Y., for a copy of this most excellent guide to all who are engaged in small fruit culture. It will be found to be a valuable hand-book to beginners and full of useful information to all practical horticulturists and gardeners. Price bound, 50 cents; paper cover, 25 cents. Every fruit grower should have a copy.

FEAST'S FILTERER.—Our old friend, the distinguished florist of Baltimore, Mr. John Feast, showed to us the past week a simple looking block-tin cup or can, which he has invented as a filterer. It is of a size to be carried in one's pocket, and will filter muddy water in a few moments. It is invaluable to the traveller, hunter, or at a pic-nic, or any place where the impurity of water is known or imagined. In a few moments, muddy, impure water, having animalcula or infusoria in it, will be filtered so as to be clear and harmless. We think highly of it, and have no doubt that its sale will well reward the venerable discoverer of this very useful invention.

### Dr. A. P. Sharp in Response to Dr. Lawes.

*Editors Maryland Farmer:*—In your last number, I notice that Dr. J. B. Lawes, of England, has replied to my article in the June number of your issue, taking opposite views regarding the application of nitrogen in the form of ammonia to soils, in order to maintain their fertility. To differ with one so well and favorably known as he is, and who has done so much to advance the cause of agriculture by his great number of interesting experiments, many of which have given me hours of pleasure in reading, I must confess, causes a hesitation on my part to appear before the public, but my theory is backed by a firm conviction, based upon the result of actual experiments and results, which, in some cases will appear in what follows. As Dr. L. has referred to our slight acquaintance, formed by a friendly correspondence, it may be proper here to state that I appreciate his kindness in sending me many interesting documents, giving in detail the result of his years of devotion to the cause; yet, I am free to say that although many of his experiments would indicate the value of the application of ammoniacal salts or their equivalent in organic matter, yet I am far from being convinced of the necessity of the same, although Dr. L. states he hopes to convince me of my error in differing from him.

As we are both aiming for the same target,—truth—and the interest of everything relating to agricultural pursuits, I am sure if his hopes are realized of making a convert of the writer, no damage will be done to the reader.

Before entering freely into the controversy it may be proper to state again my proposition, which is, that nitrogen, so necessary in the structure of organic life, both vegetable and animal, belongs to that class of elements, I term, *movable ones*, along which we find equally important ones, hydrogen and oxygen, (water), and carbon, in the form of carbonic acid; *i. e.* charcoal and oxygen; out of these creep all organic life, which, to assume shape and activity, claims assistance from the *immovable* elements, which must be in all soils to raise food for man and beast. Placing nitrogen in this list, comprising as it does, four-fifths of the air, I claim from its movable nature that the same law which keeps up a supply of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in the soil, will carry their companion along to perform its share in the great work. I do not say that nitrogen finds its way into the vegetable kingdom in its normal condition, for of the few, *very few*, combinations known, they are universally found in the falling rains and dews in



the shape of nitric or nitrous acid and ammonia, and in that shape may reach the plant, and in excess produce an abnormal growth, which will appear in one of my experiments I propose stating further on.

By numerous and accurate experiments in Europe, it has been clearly established that during the growing season between fifty and sixty pounds of nitrate of ammonia is brought down in the rains and must in its course of travel meet the growing plants, and always in a soluble condition, because nitric acids form no insoluble salts.

Such being the fact, combined with the well-known one that all fertile soils contain as Mr. Lawes states from ten to fifteen thousand pounds of nitrogen to the acre, surely there is room to suppose that this abundant supply could well spare the small portion found in a crop of grain, without resorting to every offensive decaying animal matter, to gull the farmer with the idea that the smell was everything, and, as I regret to say, the same idea was imbibed by the writer in his early experiences on the farm. Guano then was popular and every effect was attributed to the ammonia, —10 to 14 per cent,—and leaving out of the question the inorganic elements found there, and in such a good condition for the plants.

Using in my first experiment a highly ammoniated fertilizer, composed as I have every reason to believe, almost entirely of organic animal matter treated with vitriol, the result was a *perfect failure*. On a corn field planted in 1866, which field I shall refer to again, as it is now in corn, after the above failure the experiment with mineral fertilizer commenced by the application the following season of bone ash, ground to a fine powder, free of smell and all organic matter. This was applied to the next planting of corn on a field, the poorest in the place, and where the oats the year before was not worth cutting, with no other sign of vegetable life during the season, on this field a fair crop of corn was obtained, much better than had ever been seen there before; so I was assured by many who had known it for years.

When the corn was removed, it was plowed and planted in wheat and timothy, with another dressing of bone ash flour, and the growth watched with much interest; everything indicating a prospect of a wheat crop, but in May, I found the wheat making little or no headway, and on one occasion, passing by the field, noticed something green showing itself above the wheat, and upon examination found it was heads of timothy, and in a few days the latter had full possession of the field, the wheat entirely out of sight, and never appeared again except the heads mixed with the mowed hay,

which afforded fine food for the stock the following winter, and from this crop, along with a clover one, I date the improvement of my land by increasing the manure pile.

The reader will notice that no trace of nitrogen appeared in this experiment.

The same treatment was applied to the field planted with oats, only using bone-black treated with oil of vitriol, and dried with the finest of the black. The crop of oats was a light one, but the clover presented the greenest field that had ever been for many years, and the former owner, then an old man, who was born and raised on the farm, said it was the finest he had ever seen. The following year it filled the old barn with the best of clover hay and started the milk and butter which had long been forgotten, and at the same time added material to the manure pile, without which any one will find it hard matter to restore worn-out land. Observe again, that *no ammonia* was used, nor has there been one pound of it used since, now thirteen years. Yet, during that time, I am in bounds when I say that hundreds of tons of the best timothy hay have been taken from it, besides one large crop of oats (700 bushels), wheat and corn at proper intervals; though only once in wheat, finding that it did not pay to raise it on poor land.

The first time this field was in corn, I am sure it did not exceed 8 bushels to the acre, as my share of the twenty acres, one half, did not exceed fifty bushels. This field is now in corn, and oh! how many pleasant walks have I had through and around it, watching the rapid growth, the developing fine stalks and ears, promising a crop of at least forty bushels to the acre. Mr. Lawes says I will see a gradual decline of crops when the stock of nitrogen is used up, unless the original supply is maintained. I simply ask, does the above result look like it? Mr. Lawes, unintentionally, no doubt, mis-quotes me by only giving a portion of my sentence, in stating that, "My aim has been to get rid of the ammonia in my manure." This would imply that the only object was to get rid of it, but the continuation of the sentence reads: "for this object without the escape of the ammonia the fermentation or slow combustion of the manure does not proceed, *i. e.* the rupture of the organic matter of which nitrogen occupies a small space. The other elements are what I am after, and in a form ready to supply plant food which they could not do when combined, as straw, corn-stalks, husk, cobs, &c."

To accomplish what I aim for, heat is necessary, and to secure this heat requires some management which I will not detail here. Enough to know, that when I smell the free escape of ammonia I

know the process is going on, and that the mineral elements are being deposited along with the carbon or charcoal in the pile to be spread on the land to form a new soil or keep up the old one.—I feel sure that the carbon will absorb from its well-known affinity for gases far more nitrogen than what had escaped.

Mr. L. states that nitrogen is combined with carbon in the soil, and is not in a soluble condition. As this implies a chemical combination there must be some error of the printer, as I do not think such a combination exists. He cannot mean carbonate of ammonia, as that is very soluble, and could not exist in the soil. If he alludes to the absorbing power of carbon, then there is no difference between us, as that is just what is to be expected in a good soil rich with carbonaceous matter, which not only destroys the adhesive quality of clays, enabling water and air to pass through freely, but retains the latter supplying oxygen which must be present to promote and sustain oxidation. That the application of ammoniacal salts in large quantities does promote vegetable growth there can be no question, and the same can be said of water, as every one knows the difference between the growth of a dry, compared with a wet season; and I give the result of one of my experiments with ammonia on wheat, using both the nitrate and sulphate of ammonia.

On the 23d of March two spots was staked out in the wheat field, and a solution of the two salts applied with a watering can. In a few weeks a marked change was noticed. The wheat assumed a darker color, not from the ammonia, but from the rapid development of the two coloring principles, blue and yellow mingling together, and producing the intense green. The timothy also showed a rapid growth, but as harvest time approached the neighboring wheat was nearly up to it, and when cutting time was reached the ammoniated wheat was flat on the ground, and remained green some days afterwards, with the heads not a particle larger nor containing more grains than the other, by actual count, although the stems indicated a different result. For at least two years the spot where the salts of ammonia was applied could be plainly seen by the entire absence of vegetable life, owing I suppose to the falling wheat, and grass smothering every thing else.

Having a desire to keep my land in grass as long as possible, every thing I could think of and hear of in the way of fertilizers has been tried, and I regret to say failed. Nothing seems to fill the bill, but well rotted manure, and for the improvement of worn-out lands the aim should be to utilize

everything of a vegetable nature to increase the manure pile. Sheep sorrel, or any other worthless weeds, turned under will have its share in the work by vitalizing the mineral elements.

Mr. Lawes asks, why I claim my nitrogen from the air when the soil is loaded with it? I reply, I only claim the air as the primary source of it, as I claim feldspar as the source of potash, and quartz as the source of sand. There is no other visible supply of nitrogen beyond the atmosphere, and hence I claim it as the mother of all nitrogen compounds; first finding its way into plants and then passing into the animal kingdom through the food they eat.

In conclusion, I repeat that organic matter is not plant food, and before it is possible to enter the plant the original elements must assume their normal condition; yet it is well known that old shoes are bought up, toasted, ground, and mixed with fertilizer, along with crackling and other worthless stuff, and sold to farmers at an enormous profit to secure the old story—30 per cent. organic matter, capable of yielding 2 or 3 per cent. ammonia. I think to sell such stuff is legal robbery.

A. P. SHARP,

Rock Hall, Kent County, Md.

### Sugar Beet in Harford County, Maryland.

Mr. R. B. McCoy and other farmers of Harford county are trying sugar beet culture again this year. Mr. McCoy, we hear, is sanguine of success from his experiments with the crop. He thinks the proper distance beets should stand is eight inches each way. He expects this year to grow full twenty tons per acre, although some of his beets are two feet apart.

The *Bel-Air Ægis and Intelligencer*, noticing this industry in Broad Creek and about Havre de Grace, says: "The difficulty in the way of success is the expense of getting the beets to the factories, the nearest one being that at Wilmington, Del. It is believed that the results this year will demonstrate that the business will pay, and it is thought that capital can be raised to establish a beet-sugar factory at Havre de Grace and through the Neck, in the lower part of Harford, are admirably adapted to growing large crops of beets of the highest sugar-producing qualities, and with the advantage of proximity to the railroad leading to Havre de Grace, a factory there could be abundantly supplied with the raw material."

THE NATIONAL FAIR ASSOCIATION, of the District of Columbia, Washington city, will hold its annual exhibition for 1880, from the 5th to the 16th of October. Their large and liberal premium list will be ready early this month, and will be mailed to any address on application to the office of the society, 803 Market Space, Washington, D. C.



## Catalogues Received.

Received from American Fruit Drier Company, Chambersburg, Pa., Catalogue of Dr. Ryder's American Fruit Dryer or Evaporator. The machine can be seen on application at this office.

The Baltimore Plow Company's Catalogue, illustrated with colored plate of the Roland Chilled Plow, and contains a list descriptive of the numerous castings made at their foundry.

E. P. Roe's Summer and Fall Catalogue, Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y.

Sohn B. Moore's Catalogue of Small Fruits Concord, Mass.

Ellwanger & Barry's Strawberry Catalogue; Rochester, New York.

Price list of Cotswold Sheep and Essex Pigs, from Joseph Haines, Rochester, N. Y.

**SOMETHING NEW.**—We have received from Messrs. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., who are widely known advertising agents, a neat metallic rule, by which advertisers, as well as publishers, can readily measure spaces when the advertisements are set up in different type. It is a good letter opener as well as paper-knife.

**PREMIUM LISTS FOR THE FAIRS.**—We have received the following Premium Lists from the officers of the several Agricultural Societies, to whom we return thanks for their favors: Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, Harford county, Md.; Carroll county, Md.; Martinsburg, Va.; Leesburg, Va.; Kent county, Md.; Alexandria and Fairfax, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Piedmont, Va.; the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition; Shenandoah Valley, Va.; Montgomery county, Md.

At Syracuse, New York, they have a milk association, composed of farmers, for supplying the city with pure milk. They keep an agent and secretary to attend to the business, keep their own teams, employ their own men to distribute the milk, and board their own help. This association receives the product of 1600 cows; the amount of milk received is 3,808,000 quarts per year, an average of 2380 quarts for each cow per year. These animals represent all breeds and crosses.

**GLENN.**—Dr. Glenn, the California wheat grower, is said to have 45,000 acres in wheat this year; his crop was 800,000 bushels. For working his enormous ranche he has 400 double teams.

## State and District Fairs—1880.

Alabama, Montgomery.....	Nov. 8, 13
American Institute, New York.....	Sept. 15, Nov. 27
Arkansas, Little Rock.....	Oct. 18, 23
California, Sacramento.....	Sept. 20, 25
Canada Central, Guelph.....	Sept. 21, 22
Chicago, Chicago.....	Sept. 8, Oct. 23
Cincinnati Industrial, Cincinnati.....	Sept. 8, Oct. 9
Connecticut, Meriden.....	Sept. 21, 24
Delaware, Dover.....	Sept. 27, Oct. 2
Georgia, Atlanta.....	Oct. 18, 23
Illinois, Springfield.....	Sept. 27, Oct. 2
Illinois Fat Stock, Chicago.....	Nov. 15, 20
Indiana, Indianapolis.....	Sept. 27, Oct. 2
Iowa, Des Moines.....	Sept. 6, 10
Kansas, Atchinson.....	Sept. 6, 11
Kentucky, Lexington.....	Aug. 31, Sept. 4
Kentucky, Louisville.....	Aug. 30, Sept. 4
Main, Lewiston.....	Sept. 21, 24
Massachusetts Horticultural, Boston.....	Sept. 14, 17
Maryland Horticultural, Balto.....	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Michigan, Detroit.....	Sept. 13, 17
Minnesota, Minneapolis.....	Sept. 6, 11
Montana, Helena.....	Sept. 6, 11
National, Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 4, 16
Nebraska, Omaha.....	Sept. 20, 25
New England, Worcester, Mass.....	Sept. 6, 9
New Jersey, Waverly.....	Sept. 20, 25
New York, Albany.....	Sept. 13, 17
Ohio, Columbus.....	Aug. 30, Sept. 3
Ontario Provincial, Hamilton.....	Sept. 20, Oct. 4
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	Sept. 6, 18
Rhode Island, Cranston.....	Sept. 21, 23
St. Louis, St. Louis.....	Oct. 4, 9
South Carolina, Columbia.....	Nov. 9, 12
Texas, Austin.....	Oct. 19, 23
Vermont, Montpelier.....	Sept. 14, 17
Virginia, Richmond.....	Oct. 26, 29
Wisconsin, Madison.....	Sept. 6, 10

## DELAWARE COUNTY FAIRS.

Kent, Dover.....	Sept. 27, Oct. 3
Peninsula, Middletown.....	Sept. 21, 24

## MARYLAND COUNTY FAIRS.

Baltimore, Timonium.....	Sept. 7, 10
Caroline, Bethlehem.....	Sept. 14, 16
Carroll, Westminster.....	Sept. 29, Oct. 1
Frederick, Frederick.....	Oct. 12, 14
Harford, Bel-Air.....	Oct. 5, 8
Kent, Chestertown.....	Sept. 14, 16
Montgomery, Rockville.....	Sept. 8, 10
Washington, Hagerstown.....	Oct. 19, 22

## VIRGINIA.

Martinsburg.....	Sept. 14, 17
Alexandria and Fairfax.....	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Lynchburg.....	Oct. 19, 22
Piedmont, Culpepper.....	Oct. 12, 15
Shenandoah Valley, Winchester.....	Oct. 19, 22

## Live Stock Register.

### Our Frontispiece.

We present our readers with a life picture of three beautiful specimens of the popular Berkshire breed of hogs. These animals belong to Mr. Alex. M. Fulford, Bel-Air, Md. Mr. F. is one of the most extensive breeders in the United States of the the choicest of this popular breed of swine.

### The Evergreen Stock Farm.

We present our readers this month with the cut of the Hereford cow, Maggie, now three years old. This cow was bred and is now owned by Thomas Clark, proprietor of the "Evergreen Stock Farm," Beecher, Illinois. She was sired by that grand bull, Sir Arthur 4,112, to whose level and even, firm and deep meat carrying qualities Mr. Clark owes the excellence of his cattle; and it is the sign of a superior breeder, when a gentleman puts such a top on his herd. Maggie's dam is Primrose 2d, 1,161. Maggie has been a winner wherever shown, and is a perfect type of the herd she represents. Her last year's calf, Lady Washington, was sold to Mr. John Noiland, of Beecher, Ill., for \$350, and was a good one.

Mr. Clark lives  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the station, and has a herd of Herefords unsurpassed for evenness of form, good character and quality. He has now at the head of his herd, the two-year-old bull, Sir Richard 3d, 714, bred by the Hon. John Merryman, of Maryland, who has proved himself a rare good getter—as is shown by Mr. Clark's young calves being as fine a lot of calves as you would wish to see. Sir Richard 3d, 714 was sired by that rare old-stock bull, Sir Richard 2d, 4984, who, although now in his thirteenth year, has not passed his usefulness. Dam Agnes, G. Dam Milton, imported.

Mr. Clark's herd consists of a lot of very choice females, prominent among which are:

Primrose 2d, dam of Maggie. Sired by Golden Drop, 3,132; dam Duchess 2d, by imported John Bull, 3,885.

Sunflower, a very level, smooth cow, of the Sir Arthur type. Sire Sir Arthur, 4,112; dam Baroness 3d, by Curley, 4,491.

Nellie 2d, another very deep meat, smooth animal, now six years old, having had four calves of good merit, and is now in calf again. A beast that is a model of perfection and a gem in the herd. Sired by Sir Arthur, 4,112; dam Nellie, by imported John Bull, 3,885.

Lily May, another Sir Arthur cow of good form. Sire Sir Arthur, 4,112; dam Princess Louise, by Bristol Bell.

Princess Alexandra, a level cow with good back and loins, and a large udder. Bred by the Hon. John Merryman, and recently added to the herd. She is now five years old and has her third calf at her side, which is a bull of excellent form and a rare good coat. She was sired by Sir Arthur 2d, 4,985; dam, imported Miss Monk.

Puss, one-year-old, bred by T. E. Miller. Sire Seventy-six, 1,093; dam Mollie, by Plato.

Fancy, bred by Wm. Constable; 12 month old. Sire Seventy-seven, 1,091, the stock bull of Mr. Constable.

But we must not pass over the imported heifer, Jessie, now 21 months old; bred by Mr. T. Lewis, Woodhouse, Leominster, England, and imported at a large expense last year, after having won the second premium at the Royal Show in England; and her merit is attested by her winning the sweeps'ake as the best female of any age or breed at Joliet, in September last, beside numerous honors at other fairs.

Mr. Clark may well be proud of his herd of Herefords, and they will make the "Evergreen Stock Farm" famous. His energy and ability in breeding such a good herd, and his judicious judgment in making his purchases, have made his cattle such an even, smooth, good quality herd as delights a cattle man to look at.

Such a genuine hospitality as one finds there makes it a pleasure to visit the herd. Mrs. Clark is one of our whole-souled ladies who is happy in making others happy, and she succeeds admirably in whatever she undertakes.

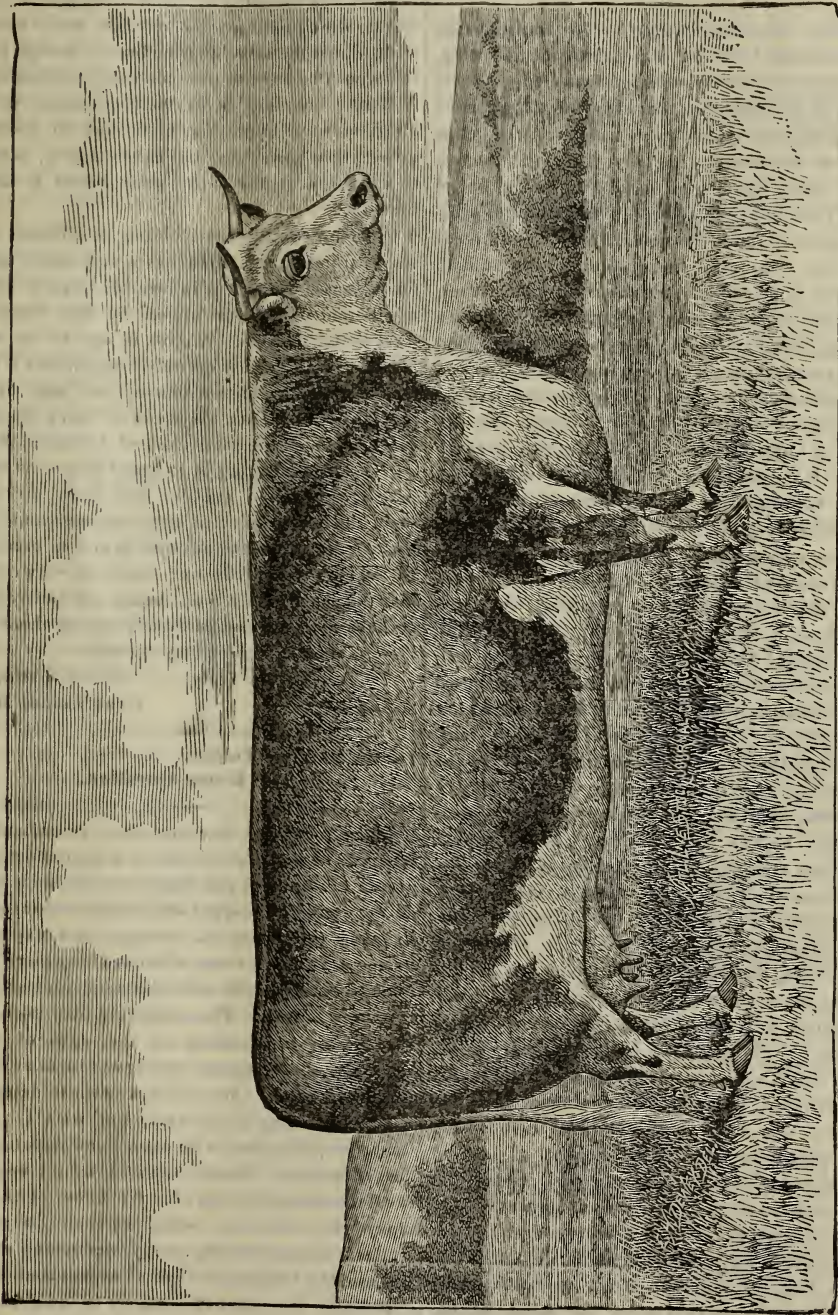
Mr. Clark has a very choice lot of calves from his bull, Sir Richard 3d, 714, which fully support the reputation of his herd.

His flock of Cotswold sheep are very fine and all bred from imported animals, and recorded in the American Cotswold record. Having bred both Hereford cattle and Cotswold sheep for quite a number of years, Mr. Clark has had an experience that enabled him by selecting out the choicest, to make both his flock and herd of the best, and a very great credit to their owner.

We hear that the bull which is to head the herd of Mr. Clark is Sir Garnett, 12 months old, lately arrived at Quebec. Sir Garnett is amongst an importation of Hereford, now in quarantine at Quebec, which is the largest and best importation, without a doubt, that ever crossed the Atlantic at one time. They were selected by Mr. G. F. Morgan for different parties in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, and for Mr. Clark.

During the past year Mr. C. has sold some 15 or 20 from his choice herd of Herefords, and also several choice specimens of Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs. Beecher, Illinois, seems to be the Western Nursery for these popular breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs, as is Baltimore county, Harford county and Kent Island, of Maryland, the Eastern Nursery for the same famous breeds.





"MAGGIE," a 3 year old Hereford Cow, the property of Thomas Clark, Esq., Beecher, Ill.



### Stock Breeding.

*Editors Maryland Farmer:*—To transmit the good points of both sire and dam to the offspring, to an almost certainty, a perfect knowledge should be had of the ancestors, that they too, should have been faultless in symmetry and constitution, hence the great advantage of registry, if a full description be given therein, of individual merit, but of which I am not fully advised; rather think pedigrees generally give the name, number and breeding, rather than a full description of the animal. To breed from choice specimens of both sexes, when their ancestors may somewhere have been a scalawag, and having their own particular good points stamped on them by an immediate sire, and the weak points lost sight of, is a mistake irreparable and often unaccountable. Hence the necessity of knowing what the parents have been all along. It is true that from grades (in time) by the use of thoroughbred sires of extraordinary good characteristics, good stock may be obtained, yet following a close line of good breeding is better.

In "Animal Husbandry" three systems of breeding are pursued—"in and in breeding," "mixed," and "cross breeding." No point in regard to stock breeding has created keener discussion than in and in breeding. Many contend it is the surest means of transmitting uniformity of character on a flock or herd. Others tell you that it is a ruinous system, that it will impair and weaken the constitution and interfere with the fecundity of the animal so bred. We think that while great and good results follow in isolated cases, yet to breed from sires of different families is better, because fecundity is better perpetuated, size, strength and form better maintained. It is true the composite structure, bred from good type animals, is just the idea, and when foreign blood can be infused by the use of an equally good sire of a noted good family, it is much better, but where choice sires can only be procured, by using them on offspring, sister, cousin, and perchance a more distant relation, it is better perhaps than using an indifferent sire, even though many of the offspring would have to be rejected on account of lack of constitution and many other defects. Some contend that animals bred for several generations in close relationship, have a much stronger pre-potent power to mark and regulate the offspring, than a tribe of different strain of blood. This theory is true in isolated cases, but much of the offspring will degenerate in size, constitution and form, but where every different sire has as perfect development as the inbred animal has, then the chances of success will be very much in favor of

using a sire of a different family.

In and in breeding of itself will generate ailments, which neither sire or dam were affected with, and if the same dam be bred to foreign blood she would be sure to produce healthy offspring.

Mixed breeding is as well described in the above views in opposition to in and in breeding as we know how. As we understand it, to breed to a different family of the same breed is mixed breeding.

Cross breeding is the blending of different classes of animals, and often has a very happy effect, for instance, where it is impossible to get a sire of a different family to use on the same variety, it were better to cross. A cross is apt to do well, because the blood is entirely foreign, and if from perfect types of the two classes you may expect success—for instance the use of a heavy shearing Merino ram on the same class of Cotswold ewes, will produce offspring of as heavy fleeces as either parent, will fatten readily, and often do better than the pure blood of either variety would; all because free from the taint of in and in breeding. In all thoroughbreds one has to be very careful that the same family is not being constantly used, because there are comparatively few of them, and there is danger of breeding too close.

Yours Truly,

ED. C. LEGG,

Aug. 23, 1880.

Kent Island, Md.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### The Horse Question.

Horse breeding, like any other branch of industry is or is not profitable as it is conducted on proper or improper principles, and depends much on the amount of capital and experience invested. Breeding the trotter is a complex and expensive business, and only those who have long purses can hope to be successful, even those sometimes giving it up as a failure. The eminently successful ones can almost be counted on the ends of one's fingers, tho' the number who have lost in attempting it are legion. We do not wish to deter any from attempting it, however, but wish to show them the difficulties to be overcome before success is assured. Farmers should let the business severely alone, however, for we know of far too many who have been ruined by their "breeding trotters," and producing rangy, weedy and worthless animals instead of "flyes" as was confidently expected. We want the farmers to breed a colt or two every year, breeding good mares to the best stallion to be had, but we want them to fully understand what is the "best" stallion.

The best stallion for them is one which stands



very little, if any, under sixteen hands high, has a good, solid and well-formed body, stout shoulders and well set and strong neck; which has a stout and well-made rump, with good, sound feet and strong, muscular legs, free from any disposition to spavin, ring-bone or other ailments which frequently prove hereditary blemishes. When these points have been proven satisfactory, we want to know if he is a good foal getter—if his colts are uniformly good, in form, feature and disposition, and of good, servicable size. If he is from trotting stock, and frequently produces very fast steppers, so much the better; breed to him, and if you do not get a colt which will speed away in the thirties, you will have a good, salable and serviceable horse, which is far more profitable than striving to produce trotters and getting an animal alike unfit for service or for safe driving. E.

## THE DAIRY.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### Butter Dairying.

When a superior quality of butter is produced, butter dairying undoubtedly pays well, provided the distance from good markets is not so great as to absorb much of the profits for freight and carrying expenses.

Butter dairying, when properly conducted, means work, and hard and constant work, too, and he who cannot or will not bestow it had better not make the venture, for it will only end in discomfiture, discouragement and loss. We have served a severe apprenticeship, and know the ins and outs so well that we now do not consider the butter maker is getting too high a price for his produce when we pay what seems to be a high figure for a prime article of butter.

The first great requisite in butter dairying is choice stock—not necessarily Herd registered animals, though that is no objection, but those which will produce rich milk, plenty of choice cream, and butter of that golden color and waxy texture so much in demand but so seldom met with in the open market. If grade animals, or even those whose breeding is not known, will do this, they are the ones to be chosen, irrespective of mere beauty of form or color. Jerseys, Guernseys and their grades are the best for the purpose.

Without facilities for keeping, the milk and butter, a prime or choice article can not be produced. A spring house is a very good place, if a spring is convenient, and is perhaps the cheapest. An ordinary cellar is usually a poor place to keep the milk and cream, for the simple reason that there

are so many other things stored there, the flavor of the milk, and consequently of the butter, is seriously impaired. Where milk is kept, nothing else should be stored, and to produce butter regularly, of an even quality of merit, the temperature of the milk room must be kept as even as possible.

While we cannot, here, go into elaborate details in regard to making butter, it may not be amiss to mention that so very much depends on keeping everything as cleanly as it is possible to have it, for milk and cream absorb bad odors much more quickly than almost anything else. E.

### Cream and Butter.

Prof. Arnold, of Cornell University, says a great deal of labor is required to churn fresh cream. It needs ripening. After it has stood for some time it churns much easier, and more butter is obtained. It used to be thought that the souring was the necessary part of the ripening, but the centrifugal machine will separate cream from fresh milk, and this cream may be churned right away, with better results than when it is set in the ordinary way and soured. So it must be from some other cause that ripening is needful. It is an atmospheric influence.

"Cream," says Prof. Arnold, "should not be kept any longer than necessary. One man keeps his cream from a few cows until he has enough for a churning, by dissolving all the salt in it that will be dissolved. The butter obtained with this method is no more salty, because it is the water of the cream that takes up the salt, and not the fats."

Shallow setting gives a good chance for aeration. Harris Lewis says that he can make more butter and better butter by shallow setting at about 60° than by any of these patent cold-setting methods.

Fairlamb's method of handling cream is to have cans with air-tight covers; these are filled with cream at the farm and taken to the creamery. There are glass gauges on the sides of the cans and the cream is paid for by the inch; this leaves all the sour milk at home. The butter made from this cream lacks in flavor, because there has been no chance for ripening. The separation of these volatile oils is essential to the good keeping quality of the butter. The butter made from fresh cream is apt to have some bad flavors, and will melt easier in warm weather than if the cream were aired beforehand and a portion of these penetrating ethers were driven out. A certain amount of these oils is desirable in the butter to render it more digestible, and the more of them it contains the more digestible it is.

**BLOODY MILK.**—Cows coming in are not generally over-fed by dairymen, but as soon as calved a grave error is often made in the sudden change to a rich food, which in many instances will give rise to some disease of the mammary gland by overstimulation. Cows with large udders are liable to bruise the gland by lying on stones and setting up inflammation of the part injured—hence bloody milk.

**Treatment.**—Place the animal in a poor pasture and feed on laxative food. Bathe the udder with cold water and give one to one and one-half pound of Epsom salts.

*LADIES DEPARTMENT.***A Chat with the Ladies for September.**

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

Dear country home! Can I forget  
 The least of they sweet trifles?  
 The window vines which clamber yet,  
 Whose blossoms the bee still rifles?  
 The roadside blackberries growing ripe,  
 And in the woods the Indian pipe?

Happy the man who tills the field,  
 Content with rustic labor;  
 Earth does to him her fullness yield,  
 Hap what may to his neighbor.  
 Well day, sound nights, O can there be  
 A life more rational and free?

Dear country life of child and man!  
 For both the best, the strongest,  
 That with the earliest race began,  
 And hast outlived the longest.  
 Their cities perish long ago;  
 Who the first farmers were we know.

Perhaps our Babels, too, will fall,  
 If so, no lamentations,  
 For mother Earth will shelter all,  
 And feed the unborn nation.  
 Yes, and the swords that menace now,  
 Will then be beaten to the plow.

These lines are a part of a sweet poem of R. H. Stoddard concerning country life, which are so consonant with my feelings and sentiments that I have re-produced them as a fit text of what I have to say of my experience in Septembers which have passed. Long time ago, how long?—when leaving my “dear country home,” for school in a distant city, after a long, happy vacation, I apostrophized in my boyish style as he has more ornately done.

Who does not remember the annual summer holidays of their school days? When after months of weary study they went to their homes to enjoy the delightful felicitations of the family household and long absent friends—to enjoy the delights of country fare and air; the green grass, vegetables, fruits in abundance, evening and morning walks and rides; fishing, hunting, and all youthful sports; the shade of trees, the singing of birds, and with youthful abandon revel in all the harmony and beauty of nature. What a pleasant sight it is to see our pale-faced grandchildren from ill-aired cities, wild with—to them—new sights and sounds of country. They seem to

steal color from the roses as they smell them and pluck their petals one by one in delight. Their forms increase in size, and health mantles their countenances daily. As it is with children so it is with the old, who in enjoying a short respite from the cares of business seem to live o’er again their childhood as they roam from vale to forest, by the stream and on the hill top, in the corn and clover, among the flocks and herds, in the orchards where the trees are loaded with luscious fruits or in the garden redolent with the perfume of a thousand flowers, or at eventide, at the dairy indulging in its products so fresh, so cool, so invigorating, Oh! for a happy country home in the sultry days of summer and early autumn. September is the queen-month of the year for many fruits which are too late in ripening to add to the fruit wealth of royal August, loaded as he is with peaches, pears and the grand and luscious melons.

But enough of these gushing exclamations about the delights of country in September. We come to the practical duties devolving upon the women of country houses. The bees command especial attention this month when their hives are daily or nightly to be robbed of their extra honey; the poultry is to be watched, for now is the their moulting season, and they are more subject to diseases when they are in this condition, which always weakens them for the time and are more delicate in constitution and affected by the weather as are cattle in spring, when shedding their long hair which protected them from the winter cold. The dairy is likely to fail this month, because the pastures are rarely luxuriant, and, therefore, the cows must be fed generously on fruits, vegetables or meal, or they will fall off in the amount of milk in both quantity and quality.

In the flower garden, this month, such plants as are to be kept in the house over winter should be trimmed, carefully taken up and potted in good, fresh, suitable soil and set under partial shade until the time comes to take them in the house, or under the cover of the porch to avoid frost. The seeds of choice flowers should be saved and labelled. Plants can be set out, and cutting of some sorts can still be taken and will grow. Early flowering bulbs may be taken up, if not done before, and dried in the house for replanting in October or kept over until next March or April.

WHEN cows are becoming too fat, stop the meal and increase the bran. A very fat milk cow is a losing piece of property. Ask any grazier if he would be willing to buy a lot of old dairy cows to fatten for market. It is only where there is more pasture than the regular herd can clean, that such cows should be accepted as a present.—*Ex.*



## Robert Burns.

I see amid the fields of Ayr  
A ploughman who, in foul or fair,  
Sings at his task,  
So clear we know not if it is  
The laverock's song we hear or his,  
Nor care to ask.

For him the ploughing of those fields  
A more ethereal harvest yields  
Than sheaves of grain ;  
Songs flush with purple bloom the rye ;  
The plover's call, the curlew's cry  
Sing in his brain.

Touched by his hand, the way-side weed  
Becomes a flower ; the lowliest reed  
Beside the stream  
Is clothed with beauty ; gorse and grass  
And heather, where his footsteps pass,  
The brighter seem.

He sings of love, whose flame illumines  
The darkness of lone cottage rooms ;  
He feels the force,  
The treacherous under-tow and stress,  
Of wayward passions, and no less  
The keen remorse.

At moments, wrestling with his fate,  
His voice is harsh, but not with hate ;  
The brush-wood hung  
Above the tavern door lets fall  
Its bitter leaf, its drop of gall,  
Upon his tongue.

But still the burden of his song  
Is love of right, disdain of wrong ;  
The master-chords  
Are Manhood, Freedom, Brotherhood ;  
Its discords but an interlude  
Between the words.

And then to die so young, and leave  
Unfinished what he might achieve ;  
Yet better sure  
Is this than wandering up and down,  
An old man, in a country town,  
Infirm and poor.

For now he haunts his native land  
As an immortal youth ; his hand  
Guides every plow ;  
He sits beside each ingle-nook ;  
His voice is in each rushing brook,  
Each rustling bough.

His presence haunts this room to-night,  
A form of mingled mist and light,  
From that far coast.

Welcome, beneath this roof of mine !

Welcome ! this vacant chair is thine,

Dear guest and ghost !

—H. W. LONGFELLOW, in *Harper's*.

THE GRANGERS TRI-STATE PIC-NIC was held at William's Grove, Cumberland county, Pa., on the 24, 25, 26 and 27th ult., and proved to be a grand success. Great crowds attended each day, and as many as 15,000 on the last day. The exhibition in all departments was large and excellent, but the display of agricultural machinery and implements was immense and of a highly interesting character, embracing everything in the implement line, from a mammoth wheat thresher to a knife sharpener or fruit parer. Prominent among the Maryland exhibitors were noticed the names of E. Whitman, Sons & Co., and Baltimore Plow Co., of Baltimore, and the Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Co., of Hagerstown, Md.

Addresses were delivered by distinguished gentlemen, of which and many other things we would like to notice in full, but time and space will not now allow. We may refer again to this important gathering of the Granger clans.

Mr. Thomas, who in addition to the Farmer's Friend, also edits and publishes two more weekly papers—the Independent Journal and Saturday Evening Journal—at Mechanicsburg, Pa., was chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and general manager, having his hands full in looking after the preservation of order, the comfort of visitors and the carrying out of the programme of the exercises. He had also erected on the grounds a small frame building, and was publishing there a daily edition of the Farmer's Friend, containing incidents, &c., of the pic-nic.

Genl. Gilbert Meem's annual sale of improved sheep and cattle at his farm in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., took place lately, and we are gratified to hear that it was very largely attended and the prices were satisfactory. These yearly sales of the General have contributed largely to the distribution of superior breeds of sheep and cattle among the farmers of Virginia and Maryland. The fruits of his enterprise will entitle Gen. Meems to be considered a public benefactor.

THE dairy interest of the United States, says the American Agriculturist, represent over \$1,300,000,000 (one thousand three hundred millions.) The annual butter and cheese production is \$350,000,000. This is \$50,000,000 more than the wheat crop of the country. The number of pounds of butter made in the year 1879, as near as can be calculated, was 1,500,000,000.

### New Advertisements.

Chesapeake Guano Co., Guano.  
 Jas. D. Mason & Co., Crackers, &c.  
 Alex. Kerr, Bro. & Co., Salt.  
 Canfield & Co., Jewelry &c.  
 Dufur & Co., Wire Workers.  
 H. L. Mendenhall, Sewing Machines.  
 Ellwanger & Barry, Flowers and Plants.  
 National Fair Association.  
 John Bullock & Sons, Fertilizers &c.  
 Klinefelter Bros, Bags &c.  
 E. P. Rowe, Raspberry and other fruits.  
 John Saul, Trees and Flowers.  
 Wm. Wirt Clarke, Land Plaster.  
 Dr. W. B. Jones, Field and Garden Seeds.  
 Jacob Klein, Stoves &c.  
 H. Hartwig, Barber Supplies.  
 James J. DeBarry & Co., Stencil works.  
 H. Magne & Sons, Woodenware &c.  
 S. B. Sexton & Son, Stoves, &c.  
 D. Z. Evans, Jr., Shepherd Dogs, &c.  
 Isaac B. Millington & Co, Water Rams.  
 Red (C) Oil Mfg Co., Oils, &c.  
 H. Stonebraker & Sons, Horse Powders.  
 B. Waskey, Furniture.  
 H. C. Larrabee & Bro, Iron Works.  
 Carrollton, Hotel.  
 Wm. C. Codd, Iron Castings, &c.  
 Louis Felber, Dry Goods.  
 Smith Bros. & Co., Magic Slicer.  
 C. S. Collins, Stoves and Tinware.  
 J. Cheston Morris, Sheep.  
 T. S. Hubbard, Grapes.  
 Ed. C. Legg, Sheep.  
 John H. Janney, Sheep.  
 W. Parry, Strawberries.  
 S. Rosenthal & Co, Dry Goods.  
 Smith, Hanway & Co., Baking Powders.  
 Julius Ahlborn & Co., Fancy Goods, &c.

### Notices of New Advertisements.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. John Saul, the eminent florist of Washington city, who offers among a great variety of plants and trees several new and beautiful roses, new peaches, and some new rare bubls, &c. Mr. Saul is always bringing out something that attracts horticulturists and lovers of beautiful flowers.

The Magic Slicer.—We have tested this Slicer and consider it an article of great merit and very saleable. See advertisement.

See advertisement of the Carrollton Hotel,—one of the largest, most fashionable and elegantly conducted hotels in this city.

Those in want of superior sheep of improved breeds can be accommodated by Mr. Legg with Cotswolds, and Dr. Morris and Mr. Janney with Southdowns. Look at their respective advertisements. We think the flocks of these gentlemen are equal, if not superior, to any three flocks of same numbers in this country.

Mr. W. Wirt Clarke advertises land plaster of fine quality, and also Selenetic Cement, the strength of which has been officially tested, approved, and is used extensively by the U. S. Government.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—Mr. Wm. William Preston, Sykesville, Md., writes :—"A number of my cows were taken sick with the disease known as Pleuro-Pneumonia, out of which 11 died. By advice, I used Stonebraker's Cattle Powders, and to my great satisfaction, the disease was entirely broken up, and the remainder saved. I am positive, had I not used the Powders, I would have lost all my fine dairy stock. The foregoing are facts, and can be substantiated by a number of responsible persons." See Stonebraker's advertisement in this number of Maryland Farmer.

J. J. DeBarry & Co., 107 W. Lombard Street, claim to produce the most original designs, the best and most finely finished work, than any other house in this country. Their manner of producing the same being new, and used only in their shop, each letter having the edge beveled and smoothly finished, saving brushes and using less ink. They respectfully solicit a trial; sketches and designs will be furnished free on application, asking only the return of the design in case you do not favor them with an order. See their advertisement in this number.

FASTEST TIME, 2.11.—No horse has ever made fast enough time but what it will be liable to be beaten sometime, for Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure to limber up the joints and leave thousands of spavined horses as sound and limber as a colt, and it has been used with such remarkable results for every kind of blemish or lameness on beast or man, that every person owning a horse with stiff joints, or any blemish, should use it. Read advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.



## BALTIMORE MARKETS -- SEP, 1.

**BUTTER.**

For table use.....	0 18a0 20
" Cooking and bakery.....	11 a 12

**CHEESE.**

N. Y. State.....	0 9a0 10
" Western.....	7¼ a8

**COTTON.**

Demand is good.....	11¼ a 2
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**EGGS.**

Different localities.....	10
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**FERTILIZERS.**

Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures. 2,000 lbs. to the ton

Peruvian Guano.....	\$50 00a65 00
Turner's Excelsior.....	\$50 00
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....	40 00
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	45 00
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....	50 00
Excellenza Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00
Holloway's Excelsior.....	46 00
Holloway's Phosphate.....	40 00
Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00
Plaster.....	per bbl. 1 75
Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....	30 00
South Sea Guano.....	50 00
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
Slingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....	40 00a42 00
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....	45 00
" Dissolved Missouri Bone.....	45 00
" Bone Ash.....	40 00

**GRAIN.**

Corn.....	0 55a0 60
Oats.....	040a0 45
Rye.....	0 75a0 76
Wheat.....	1 10a1 14

**POTATOES.**

Early Rose, per bbl.....	2 00a2 50
Peerless, per bbl.....	2 0a2 25
Peach Blow, per bbl.....	2 0a2 10

**LIVE STOCK.**

Beef Cattle.....	4a150
Hogs, fat.....	4¼a6
Sheep.....	4a4 50

**SEEDS.**

Clover Alsike.....	¾ bush. 40c
do Lucerne best.....	40c
do Red, Choice.....	8c
do White.....	40c
Flaxseed.....	¾ bush. a1.00
Grass Red Top.....	¾ bush. 1.25a1.50
do Orchard.....	2.25a
do Italian Rye.....	3.50
do Hungarian.....	
do German Millet, per bus.....	
do Ordinary ".....	
do Timothy 45 lb.....	2.75
do Kentucky Blue.....	1.50a2, 0

## Cotswold Sheep for Sale.

—:0:—

Imported "GOLDEN LOCKS," of nearly 400 pounds carcass and 21½ pounds fleece, to be delivered October 1st, prox., to avoid inbreeding in 1881. "NORTH LEACH," a splendid yearling ram of 250 pounds carcass and 20 pounds fleece with a few choice thoroughbred rams of 200 pound carcass, and 15 to 20 pounds fleece; also ram and ewe lambs.

**E. C. LEGG,**

June-tf.

*Kent Island Maryland.***Pickwick Club.****Pickwick Club.****Old Rye Whisky.****DIPLOMA. RYE WHISKY.****SATTLER & Co**

Cor. Charles &amp; Pratt Sts.

**PROPRIETORS.****SATTLER & CO.**

IMPORTERS OF

**Wines, Gin, Cognac, &c.**

— A L S O —

**ROSBACH MINE RAL WATER.**

Mayly



Branch 20 inches. Weighing 7 pounds. Exhibited at meeting of Am. Pom. Society Rochester, N. Y. September, 1879.

## THE PRENTISS.

From a Photograph by  
G. W. Godfrey,  
Rochester, N. Y.

Send for Circular of the New White Grape Prentiss, also Grape Wood and Cuttings. Largest Stock in America. All leading varieties in large supply. Extra quality. True to name. Special rates to Agents, Dealers and Nursermen. Our list of customers now embraces nearly all the leading Nursermen in the country, to whom we would refer those not acquainted with our stock. Descriptive catalogue and price list free.

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia N. Y. septf

## A. E. WARNER,

(ESTABLISHED 1811.)

MANUFACTURER OF

# Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

## WATCHES, DIAMONDS & NEW BRONZES

TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,  
TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

Aug-1y No. 135 W. BALTIMORE STREET, Near Calvert St., BALTIMORE.

## CANFIELD & CO.

229 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Importers and Dealers in

# Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry

Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Table Outlery, Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods, Lecoultr Razors and Strops, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.

Medals and Badges for schools and colleges. Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful workmen. All communications receive prompt attention. seply



# GOOD BOOKS

FOR THE

## Farm, Garden & Household.

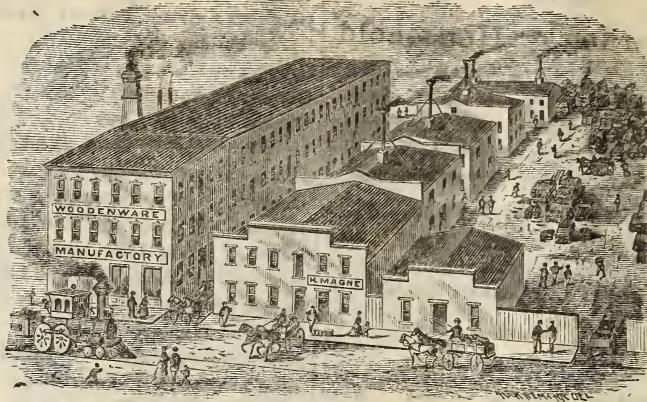
The following is a list of Valuable Books, which will be supplied from the Office of the MARYLAND FARMER. Any one or more of these books will be sent *post-paid* to any of our readers on receipt of the regular price, which is named against each book.

Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New Amer. Farm Book	\$2 50
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle*	2 50
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals	1 00
Amateur Trapper and Trap Makers' Guide	75
American Bird Fancier	30
American Rose Culturist	30
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1 75
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses	1 50
Barry's Fruit Garden	2 50
Bell's Carpentry Made Easy*	5 00
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 60
Brackett's Farm Talk* paper, 50 cts.; cloth	75
Buel's Cider-Maker's Manual	1 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	1 00
Burnham's New Poultry Book	2 00
Burges' American Kennel & Sporting Field	4 00
Breck's New Book of Flowers	1 75
Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing	1 00
Broom-Corn and Brooms paper, 50 cts.; cloth	75
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual*	1 00
Buchanan's Culture Grape & Wine Making	75
Burns' Architectural Drawing Book	1 00
Burns' Illustrated Drawing Book	1 00
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis	2 00
Cleveland's Landscape Architecture	1 50
Cobbett's American Gardener	75
Cole's American Veterinarian	75
Cooked & Cooking Food for Dom. Animals	20
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book	2 50
Dana's Muck Manual	1 25
DeVoe's Market Assistant	2 50
Downing's Landscape Gardening	6 50
Dwyer's Horse Book	2 00
Eastwood on Cranberry	75
Eggleston's End of the World	1 50
Eggleston's Mystery of Metropolisville	1 50
Eggleston's (Geo. C.) A man of Honor	1 25
Elliott's Hand Book for Fruit Growers	1 00
Every Horse Owner's Cyclopædia	3 75
Field's Pear Culture	1 25
Flax Culture	30
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses	2 50
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming	2 50

French's Farm Drainage	1 50
Fuller's Grape Culturist	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture	1 50
Gardner's Carriage Painters' Manual	1 00
Gardner's How to Paint	1 00
Gregory on Cabbages paper	30
Gregory on Squashes paper	30
Guenon on Milch Cows	75
Helmsley's Hardy Trees, Shrubs and Plants	7 50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit	1 50
Herbert's Hint to House-Keepers	1 75
Jennings' on Cattle and their Diseases	1 75
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy	1 25
Jennings' on Sheep, Swine and Poultry	1 75
Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey Cow	1 50
Johnson's How Crops Grow	2 00
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry	1 75
King's Beekeepers' Text Book paper	40
Klippart's Wheat Plant	1 75
Loring's Farm-Yard Club of Jotham	3 50
Mohr on the Grape-Vine	1 00
Nichol's Chemistry of the Farm and Sea	1 25
Onions—How to Raise them Profitably	20
Pardee on Strawberry Culture	75
Pedder's Land Measurer	60
Phin's Lightning Rods and their Construction	50
Plummer's Carpenters' and Builders' Guide	1 00
Pretty Mrs. Gaston (J. Esten Cooke)	1 50
Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping	1 50
Quinn's Money in the Garden	1 50
Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1 50
Rivers's Miniature Fruit Garden	1 00
Roe's Play and Profits in my Garden	1 50
Rural Church Architecture	6 00
Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book	75
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual	1 50
Stonehenge on the Dog	3 75
Thomas's Farm Implements and Machinery	1 50
Thompson's Food of Animals	1 00
Tim Bunker Papers; or. Yankee Farming	1 50
Turner's Cotton Planters' Manual	1 50
Ville's Chemical Manures	50
Warder's American Pomology	3 00
Waring's Elements of Agriculture	1 00
White's Cranberry Culture	1 25
Youatt and Martin on Cattle	1 50
Youatt on the Dog	3 75

In addition to the above, we will furnish at Catalogue Prices, *post-paid*; any Agricultural Book, Periodical or Paper, published in America or Europe. Cash with the order.

# H. Magne & Sons,



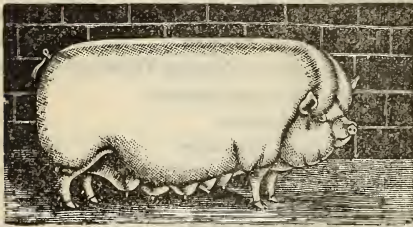
## MONUMENTAL CHURN.

The cheapest, best and most complete in the market. Free from the inconveniences and imperfections of most others. They produce butter quickly; easily cleaned and opened to the sun and air. We also manufacture Barrel and Staff Churns, and all other descriptions of Cedar Ware and Tanks.

**H. MAGNE & SONS,**  
No. 408 WEST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE

## W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. No. 221 CHURCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

P. O. BOX, 1890.



IMPORTERS, BREEDERS and SHIPPERS of THOROUGH-BRED LIVE STOCK. Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle and Calves, of the richest butter and milk stock. Southdown and Cotswold Sheep and Lambs unsurpassed. Premium Chester White Pigs, Yorkshire Pigs of best importations, (see cut herewith from life) Berkshire Pigs, (sired by the famous Imported Prize Boar The Collier, and out of other imported, noted boars and sows) Essex and Poland China Pigs—all of the best Strains. Send for elegant, new illustrated catalogue.

## High Class, Land and Water Fowls of all Varieties.

Fowls, Chicks, and Eggs for hatching always for Sale at Low Prices, considering the high quality, and reputation of our stock. Also Fancy Pigeons, Thorough-bred and Sporting Dogs.



**BURPEE'S**  
NEW CATALOGUE

and Breeders Manual is just out! 25,000 copies will be mailed FREE to Farmers and Breeders, sending us their addresses. It is brimful of reliable descriptions, numerous large and handsome cuts, from life of our best Animals and Fowls; is elegantly printed on tinted paper, and is without doubt the handsomest FREE catalogue of stock ever issued. We wish every reader of the MARYLAND FARMER would write for a copy. It will cost nothing. Address as above. tf.



**SLIFER, MERRYMAN & CO.**

**GENERAL AGENTS**

*Bates Harvester,*

*New Mower,*

*Studebaker Wagon.*

*Ohio Chilled Plow,*



*Peerless Engine,*

*Geiser Separator,*

*Olin Spring Tooth Harrow,*

*Stover Wind Mill,*

*Big Giant Corn & Cob Mill,*

And a Full Line of

*Agricultural Implements,*

*Field and Garden Seeds.*

**85 S. CHARLES STREET,**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**



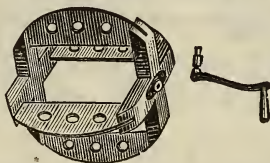
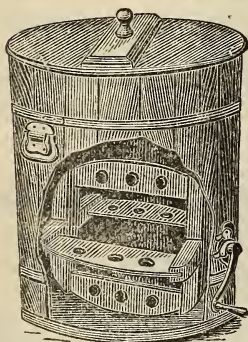
Cemetery Work a Specialty.  
**GADDES BROS.**  
**Steam Marble Works**  
 Sharp and German Sts.

— AND —

110 S. CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE.  
 Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Headstones,

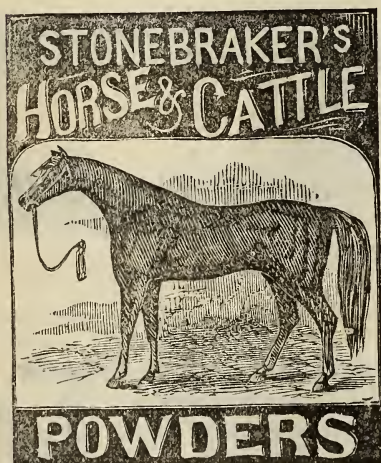
Monumental Statuary and Vase Footstones, New Pattern of Marble Post and Curbing, for enclosing Cemetery Lots.

### THE MONUMENTAL CHURN.



We offer this Churn as the best and and cheapest ever put on the market. Its simplicity, low price, ease with which it can be cleaned and exposed in all parts, to the air and sun, to be always clean and sweet, and the short time it requires to produce butter, are merits which make it superior to every other churn, Price \$2.50 and \$3.50 according to size.

E. Whitman, Sons & Co.  
 BALTIMORE, MD.



### CERTAIN REMEDY FOR HEAVES, COUGHS, COLDS,

Distemper, Hidebound, Worms, &c.,  
 in Horses, Loss of Cud, Black  
 Tongue, &c., in Cattle.

For fattening, this Powder will be found very beneficial as they loosen the Hide, give an appetite, by which they will improve at least 25 per cent. faster.

Invaluable as a Preventive of Hog Cholera

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

**H. STONEBRAKER & SONS.**

410 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

Stonebraker's Chicken Powders is a positive preventive and cure of Chicken Cholera, Price, 25 Cents.





BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD;  
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK  
NATIONAL ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

TO THE  
NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTH

To take effect

SUNDAY, May 23, 1880, at 1.30 P. M.

A. M. Leave Camden Station,

- 4.20 †Washington and way stations.  
5.05 †WASHINGTON EX. VA. MIDLAND,  
LYNCHBURG, DANVILLE. South &  
Southwest. RICHMOND, via Quantico.  
6.30 Ellicott City and way stations.  
6.45 Washington and way stations.  
7.10 Staunton, Va. Springs and Annapolis  
Ex., and Stations on Metropolitan Brh  
8.00 †ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO,  
COLUMBUS PITTSBURG AND WASHING-  
TON EXPRESS (Annapolis and Valley  
Branch except Sunday).  
7.55 †Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hager-  
stown, Frederick and way, via. Main  
Stem. (On Sunday to Ellicott City  
only)

9.00 †Washington, and Way stations. (On  
Sunday connects for Annapolis.)  
10.30 WASHINGTON EXPRESS.

P. M.

- 12.15 Washington, Annapolis and way sta-  
tions.  
1.30 †On Sunday only for Washington and  
Richmond, via Quantico.  
way.  
1.30 Ellicott City and way stations.  
2.50 Washington and way stations.  
4.00 WASHINGTON EX. RICHMOND, via Quan-  
tico  
4.20 Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and  
way.  
5.00 †Washington, Annapolis and way  
5.20 †Frederick and way Stations.  
4.00 †CHICAGO, COLUMBUS AND WASH. EX.  
6.20 †Martinsburg and way stations.  
6.25 †Washington and way stations.  
8.10 †ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, PITTSBURG  
AND WASHINGTON EXPRESS. (No con-  
nection for Pittsburg on Sunday.)  
9.00 †On Sunday only, for Mt Airy & Way  
11.15 Mt. Airy and way stations.  
For Metropolitan Branch-- 7.10 A. M., †1.30  
and 2.50 P.M. For Rockville †8.15 A. M., †4.00  
and †8.10 P.M.

All trains stop at Relay.

Leave Washington for Baltimore.

5.00, †6.50, 6.55, †9.00 10.00 A. M. 12.10;  
†1.35, †1.40., 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, †4.40, †5.45, †6.45,  
7.30, †9.35, †10.15 P. M.

†Daily. †Sunday only. Other trains daily  
except Sunday

L. M. COLE, W. M. CLEMENTS,  
Feb-14 G'l Ticket Agent. M. of T.

**COL. W. W. BOWIE** will fill promptly, all CASH Orders for Stock, Poultry Fertilizers &c., enquiries about Improved Stock, Fertilizers, &c., free of charge, to any Subscriber of the Maryland Farmer. His long experience eminently qualifies him for this duty, which he is willing to perform in the interest of the "Farmer" and the benefit of its patrons.

Address him at Maryland Farmer Office,  
Oct-14 Baltimore. Md

60

Perfume Chromo &c. Cards, name on, 10c. 45 Mixed Cards and  
fine Pocket Knife 25c. Autograph Album, 25c. Game Authors,  
15c. 35 Fun Cards 10c. Clifton Bros. Clintonville, Conn.

**HUGH BOLTON & CO.,**

ESTABLISHED 1798.

**81 & 83 McELDERRY'S WHARF,  
BALTIMORE.**

Febry Manufacturers and Dealers in

**GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, & NAVAL STORES.**

**The Green House,**

*West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.*

**J. & B. L. WAGNER.**

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

**BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.**

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

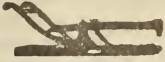
The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.  
Jan-14.



for catalogue to

We manufacture the old reliable **Stover**--the well tried, strong, durable and self-regulating, solid **Wind Mill**, which took the Centennial Diploma, as well as a Medal. Also O. E. Winger's Improved 20 Feed Grindler, which is operated by Pumping Wind Mills--a novel and perfect. Mill for grinding all kinds of grain for stock and house use. Agents wanted, send

**E. B. WINGER**, Successor to  
**STOVER WIND ENGINE CO., Freeport, Md.**  
Branch Factory, Kansas City, Mo.



THE



“MARYLAND FARMER”

PURCHASING AGENCY,  
141 W. PRATT STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

Farmers and Planters will have, through this Agency, the experience of one who has been 35 years engaged in this business, and well acquainted with every article that is required for the farm and plantation.

We are in regular correspondence with all the largest manufacturers in the country, who allow us commissions on all purchases made from them, and therefore, we make no charge to parties ordering from us. The advantages of purchasing through our Agency, will be the saving of Agents commission, and all expenses of Warehousing, Storage, &c., &c.

We will furnish—

*Farm Implements of Every Description.*

Seeds, Fertilizers, High-bred, Fashionable, and Herd book Stock, Poultry &c., and any article wanted upon the farm, in large or small quantities *at the lowest cash prices.*

Every farmer and planter should have his Implements, Fertilizers, Seeds &c., at lowest prices, and of best quality, to enable him to prosper, and we believe our Agency will accomplish this end. All orders entrusted to our care will be promptly filled, and strict attention given to enquiries.

**TERMS:**—In order to supply our customers at the lowest prices, it will be necessary for the cash, or P.O. order, draft on New York or Baltimore, to accompany the order, unless the parties reside in a city or town where there is a Bank or Banking House with instructions to draw at sight.

In ordering goods from us, please write distinctly the shipping address and Post Office, that remittances may be promptly acknowledged, and goods shipped properly.

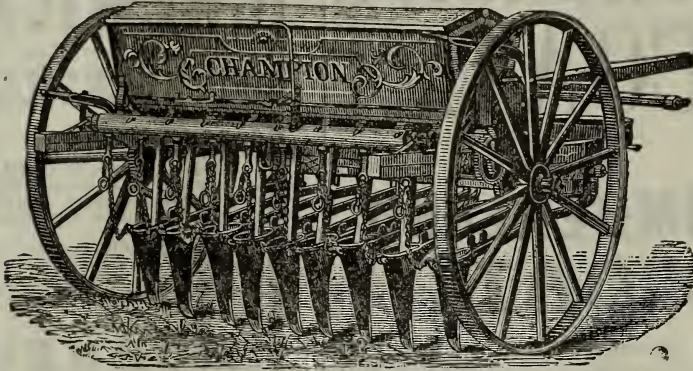
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**CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.**  
**THE CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL**  
With Fertilizer and Grass Seed Attachments.  
**THE BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD!**



**ITS POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:**

It is the lightest Draught Drill in the market.

It has the best grain distributor ever invented.

It has the only Fertilizer Attachment that always gives Satisfaction and that will sow sticky Phosphates.

It has less cog wheels and machinery and is Simpler than any other Drill.

It gives less trouble to the Operator than any other drill.

It pleases the Purchaser better than any other drill.

Don't Fail-to See it before Purchasing any other.

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**Coal. Coal. Coal.**  
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 White and Red Ash  
**ANTHRACITE**  
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Especial attention given to this Coal  
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By Cargo or less Quantity.  
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**FERTILIZING SALTS,**

With which any farmer can make  
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**CHEMICALS**

And other materials for making.

**HOME FERTILIZERS.**

Muriate Potash, Kalnit,  
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 Nitrate Soda, Dried Blood,  
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A full supply of PURE Materials always on  
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**Raw Bone Superphosphate**

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**SUPERPHOSPHATE**  
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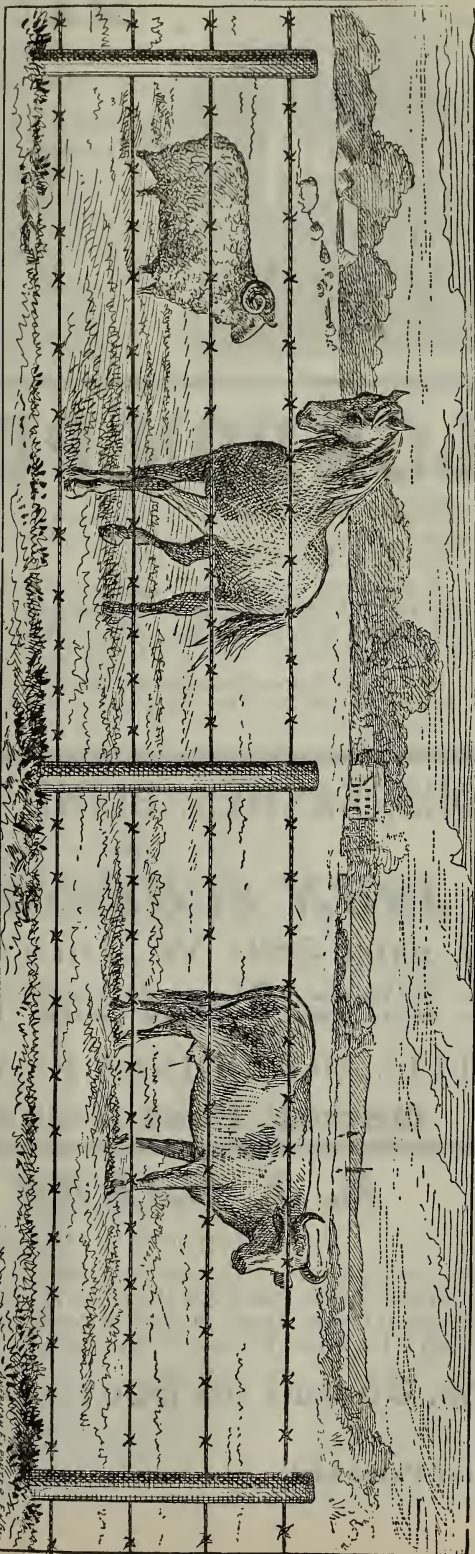
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THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.



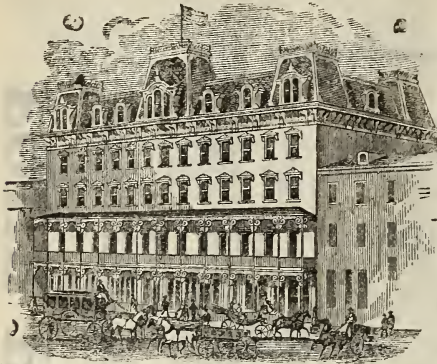
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Sheep culture presents a striking example of the inefficiency of the fencing now in use. No branch of farming is more profitable if sheep could be protected. But no fence heretofore tried, except this, will keep sheep in, and dogs and wolves out.

It is easily seen, thus overcoming one of the main objects to plain fence wire. Its length is not effected by heat or cold. The wire is put up on spools in lengths of about one hundred rods, weighing 100 to 110 lbs., so as to be easily handled. One round measures 15 feet in length; 352 lbs measures a mile. Send for Circulars and Special Prices.

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Mar-ly

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the "MALTBY" is the only House in Baltimore conducted on both the

### AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

Its locations, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

Owing to the decline in the cost of many articles appertaining to our expenses, the rates of Board will be reduced after March 10th, 1877, to

**\$2.00 and \$2.50 per Day on the American Plan and \$1.00 to 2.00 on the European.**

Being the only Hotel in the country at the above rates, possessing all the modern improvements, including **FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATOR**, which will be in constant operation, making all parts of the house desirable and easy of access.

**C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.**

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Valuable insecticide for the extermination of the Colorado Beetle, Cotton Worm and Canker Worm. For prices, circulars and opinions, write to **HEMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE COMPANY, Limited, 90 Water Street, New York.**

Professor C. V. Riley, says London Purple can be more effectually sprinkled or sprayed on to the plant than Paris Green, by virtue of its greater fineness.

Professor C. E. Bessey, Professor of Botany, Ames Iowa, says: "It promises to be a most excellent remedy. It quickly kills both the Larvæ and Winged Insects."

Professor J. L. Budd, Professor of Horticulture, Ames, Iowa, says: "A single application placed every one of the pests on their backs over the ground, either dead or in a dying condition, in less than six hours." Ap

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Doors, Blinds, Glazed and Unglazed Sashes,  
MANTELS, MOULDINGS, FRAMES, BRACKETS,  
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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Pure Fine Ground Bone, Pure Dissolved Raw Bone, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone, Phosphate, Pure Dissolved Bone Black, Pure Super Phosphate of Lime, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Kainit, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Ground Plaster, Oil of Vitriol 66°, and all Chemicals, &c., used in making Super Phosphate.

**Nos. 36 and 38 South Charles Street.**

**Baltimore, Md.**

**Send for Price List.**

may-17

**Factory at Locust Point**





# Whitman's METAL LINED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

Most Perfect Pump ever Invented.

The Weak Point in other Cucumber Pumps is in this rendered *indestructible*.

## SUITABLE FOR WELLS OF ANY DEPTH.

Complete for 20ft. Well, \$7 to \$10.

[The simplest arrangement for drawing water in the world.

They are easily kept in repair.

They can be put down in five minutes

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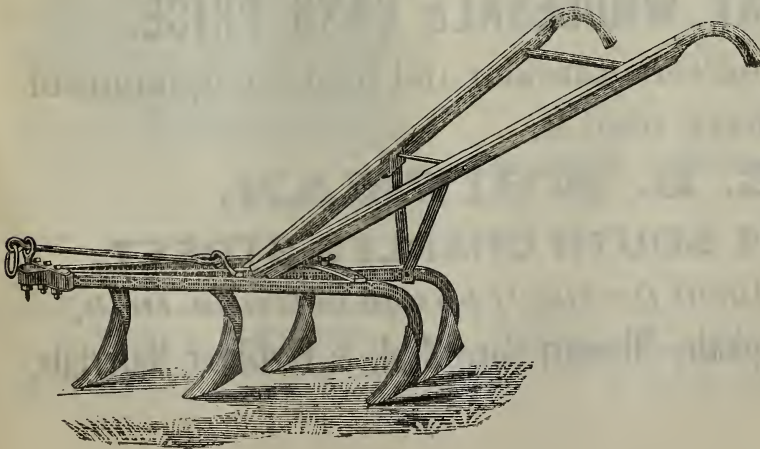
They will last for years without repair.

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## Whitman's Improved Iron Frame Cultivator.



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Manufactured by E. Whitman, Sons  
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# BRITISH MIXTURE!

## A High Grade Phosphate!

Sold direct to Farmers at Lowest Wholesale

### Cash Prices.

Price 1 to 3	Tons,	\$32.00	per	2,000	Lbs.
" 3 to 6	"	31.00	per	"	Lbs.
" 6 & over,		30.00	per	"	Lbs.

Delivered on board Cars or Boat in Baltimore.

No Agents,

No Commissions,


No Credits,

No Bad Debts.

This article is a high grade Phosphate, better in every respect than the great majority of \$40 to \$50 Phosphates; and instead of being sold through Agents on long credit, is sold direct to the Farmer

—AT THE—

### LOWEST WHOLESALE CASH PRICE.

 Send for a Circular and read the opinions of those who have tried it.

**E. B. WHITMAN.**

**No. 104 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,**

*General Agent for the "Champion Grain Drill,"*  
Whitman Phosphate, Missouri Bone Meal, & Fertilizer Materials.





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Commencing **SUNDAY, July 4th, 1880.** Leave Hillen Station daily (except Sunday) for Williamsport, Hagerstown, Waynesboro and Emmittsburg 8.10 A.M., 4.15 P.M. For Gettysburg, Hanover, and points on H. J. H. and G. R. R. (through cars) 8.10 A.M. and 4.15 P.M. For Frederick 5.10 A.M. (through car) 4.15 P.M. For Chambersburg, Pa. 4.15 P.M.

For Union Bridge 8.10 and 10 A.M., 4.15, 4.50 and 6.10 P.M. Pen-Mar Express 9.00 A.M.; Reisterstown 2 P.M.

Trains arrive at Hillen Station at 7.30, 8.30, 10.10 A.M., and 3.0, 4.35, 6.20 and 7.55 P.M.

On Sunday—Leave Hillen Station for Union Bridge 9 A.M. 2.00 P.M. Arrive at Hillen Station 8.50 A.M. 7.40 P.M.

Trains stop at Intermediate Stations; also Charles Street, Penna. Ave. and Fulton, except Pen-Mar Express and trains leaving Hillen at 4.15 P.M. and arriving at 10.10 A.M. The last two stop only at principal Stations east of New Windsor.

Ticket and Baggage Office, N. E. corner Baltimore and North streets.

B. H. GRISWOLD, General Ticket Agent.  
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## Merchant's and Miner's TRANSPORTATION CO.'S "SAVANNAH LINE"

### FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN,  
**BALTIMORE & SAVANNAH GA.,**  
*Boston and also Providence,*

Through Bills of Lading and Passenger Tickets issued to all points in

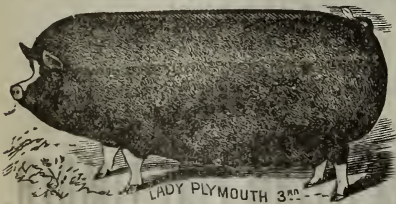
### GEORGIA, FLORIDA & ALABAMA.

THOS. W. GOUGH, Agent,

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Boston and Sav. Pier, Long Dock.

**BALTIMORE.** Feb-ly



Berkshire Pigs of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. My herd won thirty prizes last season. Bronze Turkeys from prize winning strains.

ALEX. M. FULFORD,

Feb-tf

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Our **WELL AUGER** is the cheapest, borer the fastest. We are the oldest and largest firm in America. Send for our pictorial catalogue. UNITED STATES MFG CO., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR  
NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH,  
THE SOUTH,  
AND SOUTH-WEST,

Leaves Union Dock at 6 P.M.; Canton Wharf, foot of Chesapeake street, at 7.30 P.M.; connects closely on fast schedule for Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Florida, and all points South to New Orleans; also for Petersburg, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and intermediate points.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Mathews and Yorktown; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Cherrystone, Edenton and Plymouth (on Saturdays lay over at Norfolk); daily with James River boats.

Canton cars of Madison Avenue Line run every 15 minutes to corner of Elliott and Chesapeake streets, one square from steamer.

For tickets and information, apply at Company's Office, 157 W. BALTIMORE STREET, or on board of Steamers, WM. M. LAWSON, Agent.

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Feb-1f



## DAILY

Fast Freight & Passenger Line.

THROUGH

## RATES OF FREIGHT

by the Popular and Reliable Lines,

## YORK RIVER RAILROAD

AND

## Piedmont Air Line,

From BALTIMORE to all POINTS SOUTH

This is the ONLY LINE which has

No Transfer or Hauling of Freight

THROUGH RICHMOND.

Time QUICK and LOW RATES Guaranteed

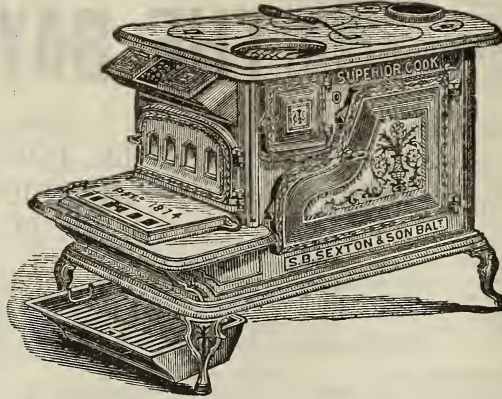
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## YORK RIVER LINE.

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Feb-tf

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**SUPERIOR COOK.****FOR WOOD OR COAL.****Three Sizes—No. 7, No. 8, No. 9.**

The above cut represents the Superior Cook, a new first-class Cook Stove finished in the best manner, with the latest improvements, and one that cannot be excelled in its Baking or Cooking qualities. It is of a new and handsome design, full size, with large Oven, economical, very heavy and durable, made of the best material, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

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A Large Assortment of Dry Lumber, suitable for

Bridge and Ca. Builders, Cabinet Makers, Pattern Makers,

House and Ship Carpenters, Machinists, and Wheelwrights.

**FENCING, SHINGLES, LATHS, FICKETS & DRESSED LUMBER. jyly**





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### DUFUR & CO.

No. 36 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

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## Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

SEIVES, FENDERS, CAGES, SAND and COAL SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE, &c.

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ALSO, IRON BEDSTEAD, CHAIRS, SETTEES, &c., &c.

### High Class Poultry

Eggs from 10 carefully selected Brown Leghorns, 8 fine Dark Brahmas and choice Light Brahmas, from J. E. Loyd's 1st premium stock, finest in the State, and also a few settings from a hen of 1st premium stock White Leghorn, at \$1.50 per 13. Eggs from Imperial Pekin Ducks 1st premium birds, \$2 per 13 eggs; packed to hatch, and delivered at express free.

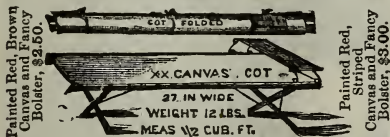
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P. S.—All bred in the county.

Mch-tf

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Makes a perfect bed. No mattress or pillows required. Better than a hammock, as it fits the body as pleasantly, and lies *straight*. Folded or opened instantly. Self-fastening. It is just the thing for hotels, offices, cottages, camp-meetings, sportsmen, etc. Go d for the lawn, piazza, or "coolest place in the house." Splendid for invalids or children. Sent on receipt of price, or C. O. D. For 50 cts. extra, with order, I will prepay expressage to any railroad station east of Mississippi River and north of Mason & Dixon's Line. For 75 cents, in Minnesota, Missouri and Iowa.

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Jy-31

**NEW CROP TURNIP SEED.** All the best varieties—Hungarian Grass and German Millet, Seed Buckwheat Sugar Corn for fodder, Late Cabbage, Celery and other plants. Particular attention to orders by mail.

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## TO SHEEP OWNERS!

The City of Baltimore offers for sale a limited number of Thoroughbred "Southdown Ram Lambs," from the celebrated Druid Hill Park stock. These Lambs are from Lord Walsingham Ewes, and are sired by Ram No. 28, bred by Henry Webb, of Streetly Hall, England, imported at large cost by the Park Commissioners. For the encouragement of sheep breeding, the price this season has been fixed by the City at \$20. A printed pedigree sent with each Lamb. Address Captain Cassell, Assistant Superintendant, Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, Md. my5t

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### HIGHEST HONORS

Over all Americam and many European rivals at the

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Combines in a wonderful degree the essential qualities of a perfect instrument, namely:

BRILLIANCY,  
SWEETNESS,  
EVENNESS OF TONE  
FAULTLESS ACTION,  
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PERFECT IN DESIGN,  
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A large assortment of Second-hand Pianos always on hand. General Agent for Bardett, Clough & Warren Peloubet, Pelton & Co., New England, and Taylor & Farley Organs. Pianos and Organs sold on monthly installments.  Send for Illustrated piano or organ catalogue.

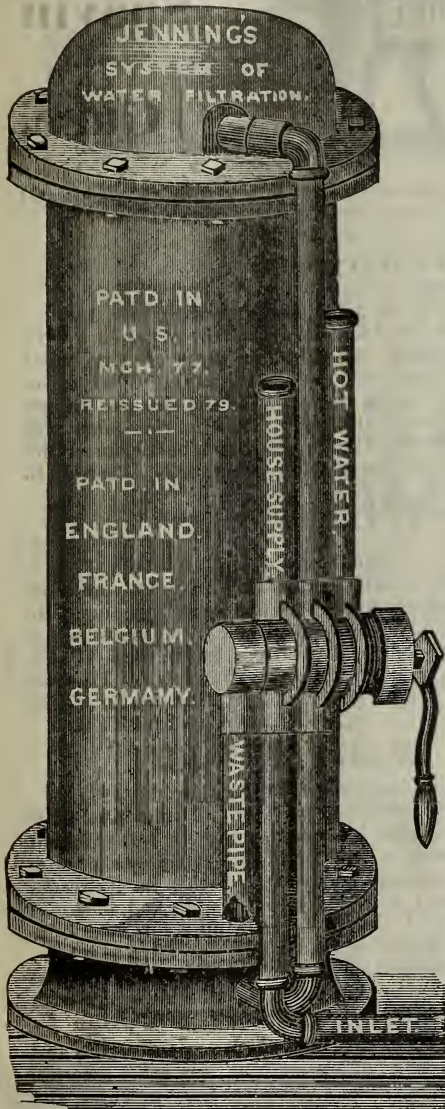
CHAS. M. STIEFF,  
No. 9 NORTH LIBERTY STREET,  
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# Jennings' System of Water Filtration.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1876.

AND IN BALTIMORE IN 1879.



This machine placed in a house and connected with the inlet pipe from the street filters and purifies all the water entering the house without impeding its volume or force. Entirely unlike any other apparatus ever made and **THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM** of filtering water under pressure **IN THE WORLD.** Has had four years test under every variety of circumstances in New York City, and is now in successful operation in dozens of places in Baltimore, in public buildings, schools, laundries, factories, mills and private dwellings. The system is invaluable for filtering feed water for **STEAM BOILERS**, saving a large percentage of fuel by prevention of incrustation, giving dryer and **CLEANER** steam and more than doubling the life of the boilers.

## Description of the Machine.

The cylinder of the filter is of cast iron, about 4 feet 6 inches long, and 18 inches in diameter, and weighs some 700 pounds. This cylinder is filled with charcoal of suitable size and quality, to thoroughly filter and purify the water passing through it. Both ends of the cylinder are fitted with iron gratings covered with copper wire gauge, which arrests the coarser impurities in the water. To this cylinder is connected a six-way valve, and to the valve is connected the inlet pipe from the street, the supply pipe to the house, *hot water* connection with the kitchen (or steam boiler for cleansing purposes), and the waste pipe to the sewer. This valve is operated by a single lever. To cleanse the filter when it shows signs of becoming clogged, it is only necessary to give this lever a quarter-turn, which shuts the street water off from the filter, and allows a *reverse current of hot water* from the boiler to pass through the filter, washing all the impurities into the sewer.

The machine for domestic purposes is usually placed in the cellar, and can be set by any plumber without interfering with the existing conditions of the pipes of the house. The process of cleaning requires only three to five minutes, about once a week.

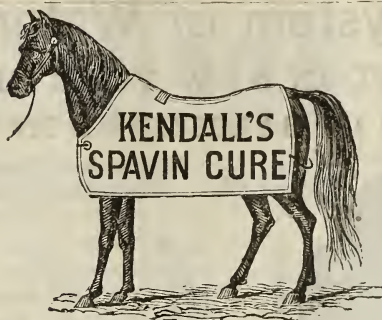
The apparatus can, if desired, be placed in the kitchen, or where a tank in the upper part of the house is supplied by wind mill or ram, the filter is placed under the tank. Once placed in a house, there is no reason why the apparatus should not last as long as any of the pipes in the house. There being nothing of a destructible nature used in its manufacture, the filtering material never requiring renewing or repacking.

**SMALLER FILTERS ADAPTED TO ALL PURPOSES, AND VARYING IN PRICE FROM TWO DOLLARS AND UPWARDS ALWAYS ON HAND.**

**OFFICE 226 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.**

**R. S. JENNINGS, Manager.**

Seely

**Kendall's****Spavin****Cure.****Kendall's****Spavin****Cure.**

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

FROM  
**Rev. P. N. Granger,**

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., January 20th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road, he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring-bone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours, P.N.GRANGER.

## Perseverance will tell!

Sloughton, —, March 16th, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In justice to you and myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two BONE SPAVINS with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one; do not know how long the spavins had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to get the large one off and two for the small one. I have used 10 bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. E. PARKER.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

BAKERSFIELD, VT., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. KENDALL & Co.: Gents.—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame, and, at times, suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life, but, having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure," thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you, and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. BOUTELL.

Is sure in its effects, mild in its acts, as it does not blister, and yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or any other enlargement, it used for several days, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callons, sprains swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength with perfect safety at all seasons of the year.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

THOMPSON & MUTH, AGENTS,  
16 German Street. Baltimore Md.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.,  
Frostburgh Falls, Vermont.



**Geo. F. Sloan & Bro.**  
**LUMBER,**  
**Shingles, Sash, Bricks, &c.**  
IN LOTS TO SUIT.  
**132 Light St. Wharf,**  
**BALTIMORE, MD.**

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ESTABLISHED 1845.

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Manufacturers' Agent and Wholesale Dealers in  
**PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,**  
**BRUSHES, GLUES,**  
Liquid Paints Ready Mixed  
for Use. in all Styles of Packages.  
French and American Window Glass,  
**CUT, GROUND ENAMELED & COLORED GLASS,**  
**LOOKING GLASS PLATES.**  
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Manufacturers of Rhodes

**STANDARD MANURES,**  
AND  
*Dealers in Fertilizer Materials,*

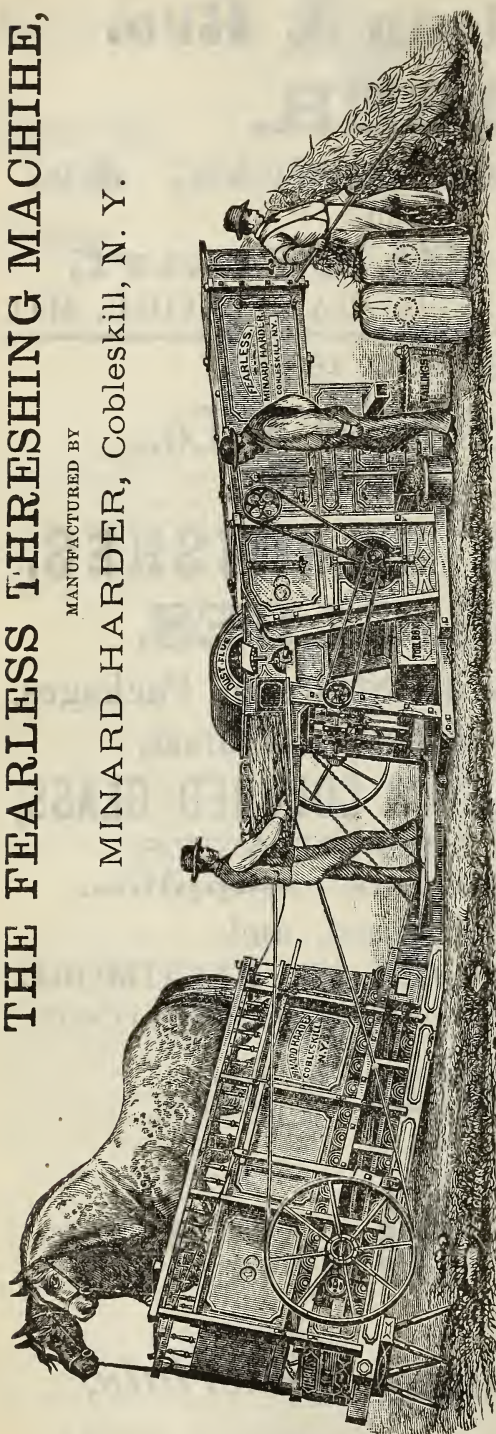
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# THE FEARLESS THRESHING MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.



Stands unequalled for ease of team. The horse power runs, as shown by the records, with more than one-third less friction than any other. The only machine awarded a medal on both Horse-Power and Thrasher and Cleaner at the Centennial Exhibition, as shown by Official Report, which says: "For special features in the power to secure light running and minimum friction; for the ingenious form of the Straw Shakers, which insure the proper agitation to separate the grain from the straw."

**The Two Grand Gold Medals were also Awarded the HARDER MACHINE, at the Grand National Trial, Auburn, N. Y.**

For "slow and easy movement of horses, 15 rods less than 14 miles per hour; Mechanical Construction of the best kind; thorough and conscientious workmanship and materials in every place; nothing slighted; excellent work, &c.," as shown by official Report of Judges, Thrashers, Separators, Fanning-Mills, Wood Saws, all of the best in Market.

W. C. Lauder, of Oregon, Rockingham Co., N. C., writes December 15, 1879, about the Fearless Two-horse Machine, as follows: "Have only Lever-power (3 horse) machine to compete with. Have compared books and find we thresh more in a week than any of them. Have threshed 50 bushels of wheat per hour, 145 bushels damp oats in 115 minutes, the first 95 bushels without stopping. The first four days out this season I threshed 1000 of wheat and set the machine 17 times. Have threshed 17,000 bushels grain, sawed 500 cords wood, this fall, and now have it running the machinery in a tobacco factory."

And, I. B. Skipper, of McClellanville, Charleston Co., S. C., writes March 1, 1879, also about our Two-horse Machine, as follows: "The machine gives full satisfaction. It threshes 100 bushels per hour, and that is as fast as I want to thresh. I think it can beat any thrasher in the known world. It was all right and never got out of order one minute from the day we started until we finished. Some of our threshing was rice."

One-horse, Two-horse and Three-horse Machine, mounted or unmounted, as may be devised. [See] For Catalogue, with Prices, full Information, and Judges Reports.

Apot

**MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.**

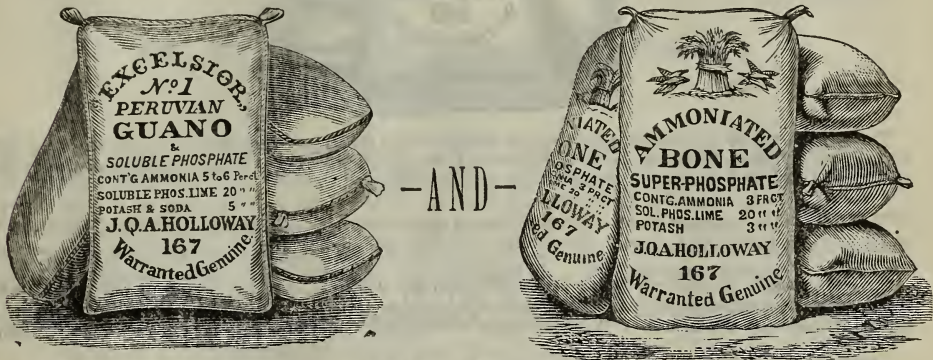


# TO WHEAT GROWERS!

The undersigned PIONEER, in the manufacture of Fertilizers in this city and Originator in 1858 of the formulas and processes of manufacture of

## “Excelsior” and “Ammoniated Phosphate”

so well and favorably known by the Agricultural public, relying upon his experience and personal reputation hitherto acquired in the uniform excellence of these Fertilizers AS MANUFACTURED BY HIM, continues to offer them to the Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, with the assurance that the high standard quality of each will be maintained as heretofore.



The above are the most concentrated FERTILIZERS ever offered to the Farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever-durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine, dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, it is the universal opinion of the Farmers of Maryland and Virginia, after over twenty years experience in the use of the *Excelsior* manufactured by me, in Growing Wheat, that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano, therefore fully 50 per cent. cheaper.

*With my present advantages and superior facilities for Manufacturing, I challenge competition with any Fertilizer sold in the United States in QUALITY, MECHANICAL CONDITION and PRICE.*

By strictly adhering to my *Original Formulas*, using only the most concentrated materials, and *superintending in person their manufacture—as for the past twenty years,*

### UNIFORM QUALITY IS GUARANTEED.

Farmers to secure the ONLY GENUINE EXCELSIOR and PHOSPHATE, prepared according to my *original Formulas* established in 1858, should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and MY NAME IN RED LETTERS.

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,

Originator and Manufacturer,

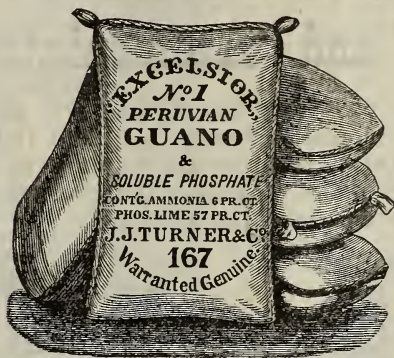
107 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md

# To Wheat Planters!

## J. J. TURNER & CO.,

### "EXCELSIOR,"

1858



1880

Forming the most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones. In fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling.

After twenty-two Years' experience by the Planters of Maryland and Virginia in the use of "EXCELSIOR," it is their unanimous opinion that an application of 100 pounds of "EXCELSIOR" is equal to from 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano, and, therefore, full 100 per cent cheaper.

Farmers should see that every bag is headed with the Analysis, and our name, in red letters, which we hope will prove sufficient protection against counterfeit articles. All further abuse of our name being disclaimed for the future. A large supply of Peruvian Guano for sale, Feb-17

## TO CORN & OAT GROWERS!

### J. J. TURNER & CO.,

#### AMMONIATED

## BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE,



Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other Fertilizer sold, except our "Excelsior," and is made with the same care and supervision; uniform quality guaranteed; in excellent order for drilling.

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USE ONLY  
**ORCHILLA GUANO**

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40000 Peach Trees, \$50 to \$70 per 1000, First Quality

ALSO, APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, &c., EVERGREENS AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, HEDGE  
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Prices. E. A. BAGLEY, Jerusalem Mills, Md.

Send for Price List.

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(Published in the Interest of Agriculture.)

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A book of 100 pages, in paper covers, giving you more practical information than is contained in some large volumes at far higher cost.

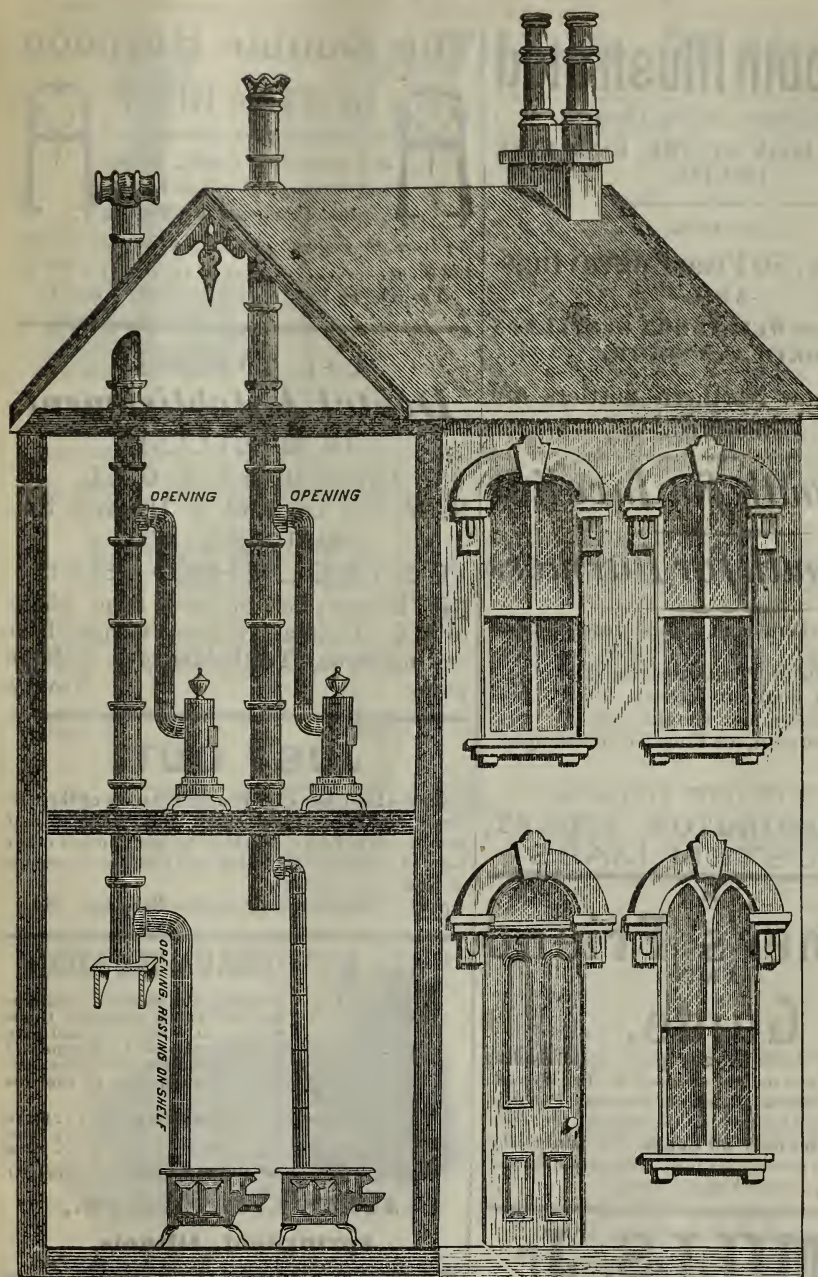
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Our Fire Clay Chimney Pipe does not Rust or Crumble or Crack by Heat. It has been used 9 years for Dwellings, Schools, Churches, &c. No Danger from Fire, as it does not communicate Heat to Wood. It is as solid as Brick and no Bricks or Bricklayer are required; any one can put it up. Each piece is 2 feet long and rests in the bowl of the next. Plain Pipe 40 cents per foot. A complete chimney to use in 2 stories can be furnished for about \$5.00. Send for descriptive circular with full information.

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It is warranted simple, strong,  
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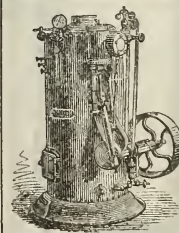
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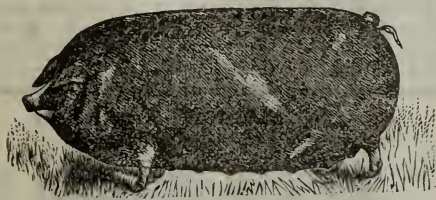
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
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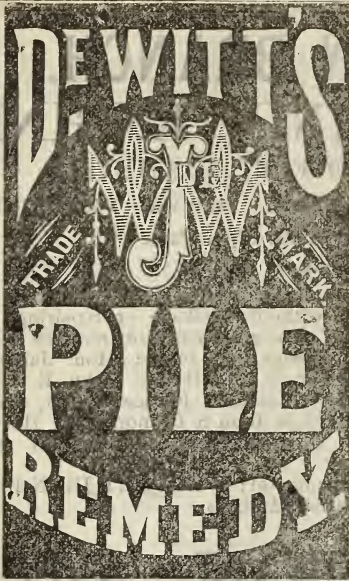
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Ulcerating, Protruding and Itching Piles.

We guarantee it in every case, matters not of how long standing or how deeply rooted, it gives instant relief, and cures the most chronic cases, in from one to three weeks, if used as directed. All we ask is a trial, to convince that it will cure when all other means have failed.

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All styles, Gold, Silver and Nickel, \$6 to \$150. Chains, etc., sent C. O. D. to be examined. Write for Catalogue to STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

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
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Companion, a practical book for practical men. Explicit instructions and model alphabets \$2 00 booksellers and painter's supply houses, or by mail JESSE HANEY & Co., 119 Nassau St. N. Y.—Sep

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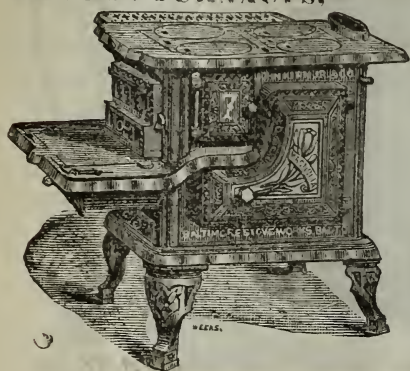
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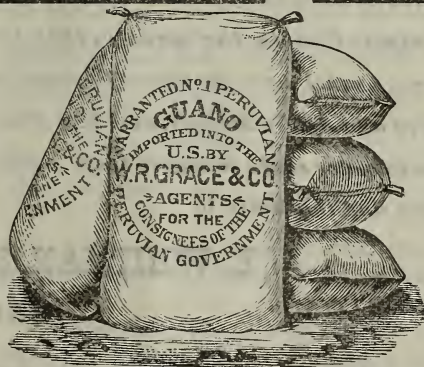
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# PERUVIAN GUANO.



The undersigned, agent for the sale of *PERUVIAN GUANO*, imported into the United States by Messrs. W. B. Grace & Co., New York, agents for the consignees of the Peruvian Government, having just received per ships "Cashmere," "St. Lucie" and "Mystie Belle," a full supply direct from the best Guano deposits,

Containing 10 per Cent. of Ammonia,  
offers it for sale, delivered from the Government Storehouses, Water's Wharf.

**J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,**

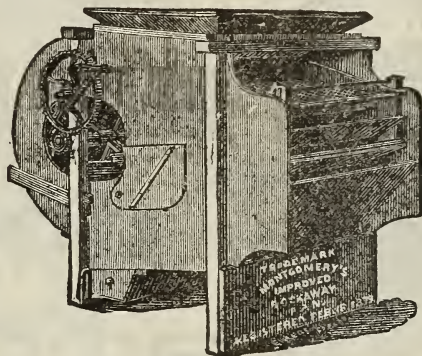
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Mar-1y

Baltimore, Md.

# Montgomery's Improved Rockaway Wheat Fan.

FOR 1880.



*We call the attention of the trade to these justly celebrated FANS for the coming season. Farmers of Maryland, Virginia and Delaware will appreciate the Montgomery Fan this year more than ever before, after their experience last year with the inferior Western Fans, which were sold in these markets, most of which are already shaking to pieces. The Montgomery Improved Rockaway Wheat Fan will clean wheat so much better than any other Fan in the country, that farmers can realize from 2 to 5 cents per bushel more for wheat Cleaned with this Fan. It has received 16 Gold and Silver Medals, and 222 Premiums. Merchants should not neglect to order early to secure these celebrated Fans.*

*Address all orders and inquiries to*

**E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.**

April 10th 1880.

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

BALTIMORE, MD., APRIL 10th, 1880

The Messrs. E. Whitman, Sons & Co., are the only persons who have the right to manufacture and sell "The Montgomery Improved Rockaway Wheat Fan," with all its patents and improvements, and I most cheerfully invite and recommend all my friends and customers to send their orders direct to this house, where I am now employed and superintend the manufacture of these justly celebrated Fans.

**JOS. MONTGOMERY.**



## A detailed black and white engraving of a horse-drawn wagon. The wagon has a boxy body with decorative panels, including a central panel with a floral motif and a side panel with the word "WAGON." The front features a large spoked wheel and a smaller front wheel. The rear has a large spoked wheel and a smaller rear wheel. The wagon is shown from a side profile, facing right.

*Capacity.*

pole and stretcher chains..... 115 90—6000 lbs.  
The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, s ay chains, &c.

1	inch Iron Axle, Light 2 Horse.....	\$100 00—	2300 lbs.
1	" " Medium 2 Horse.....	105 00—	2800 lbs.
1	" " Heavy 2 Horse.....	110 00—	3500 lbs.
2	" " for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains.....	120 00—	5000 lbs.
2½	" " 4 " " "	150 00—	7000 lbs.

The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c. *Brakes and Seats* furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz :

## DEMOCRAT (or Country Driving) WAGONS.

**EVERY WAGON WARRANTED.**

**E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.,**

Nos. 141 W Pratt Street, Baltimore



TRADE MARK.

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# The Brown Chemical Co. OF BALTIMORE.

OFFICE, 25 S. SHARP STREET,  
Sole Manufacturers of

## Powell's Prepared Chemicals.

Also Manufacturers and Dealers in

Powell's Pure Dis'd Bone  
Powell's Pure Bone Meal,  
Powell's Pure Amm'd Bone,  
Powell's Pure Diss'd S. C. Bone,  
Sulphat Magnesia,

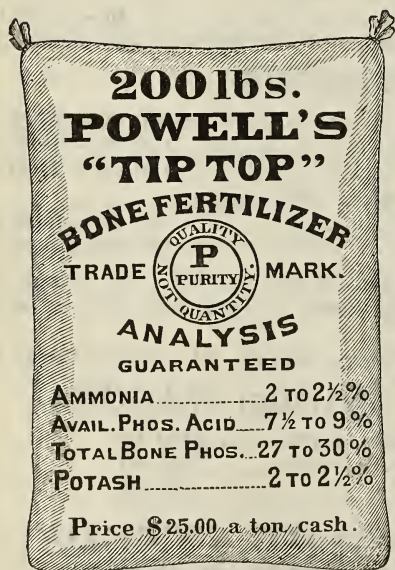
Kainit,  
Sulphate Potash,  
Muriate Potash,  
Plaster,  
Oil Vitriol.

☞ AND ALL HIGH GRADE FERTILIZING GOODS. ☞  
Special Mixtures and Fertilizers made to order.

## Powell's Tip Top Bone Fertilizer.

Only one Price--\$25.00 a ton Cash. No Commissions to Agents.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.



The "Tip Top bone fertilizer, as will be seen by analysis, is very rich in plant food. We put it on the Market as being much cheaper and equally as good as many of the higher priced brands that are now sold. The analysis of this fertilizer is guaranteed, and is in the best mechanical condition for drilling. *There is not one pound of earth or foreign matter used in making the compound.* These facts, with the high chemical value and low price of the "Tip Top," will make it fill a demand made by a great many farmers for a cheap and efficient Fertilizer where they have not the time or means of manipulating chemicals successfully.

### GIVE IT A TRIAL.

A pamphlet giving full description of our goods and testimonials from leading farmers as to their qualities, mailed to any address on application to

W. S. POWELL, Treasurer, 25 S. Sharp St., Baltimore, Augly



## THE GRANITE ROOFING COMPANY of BALTIMORE

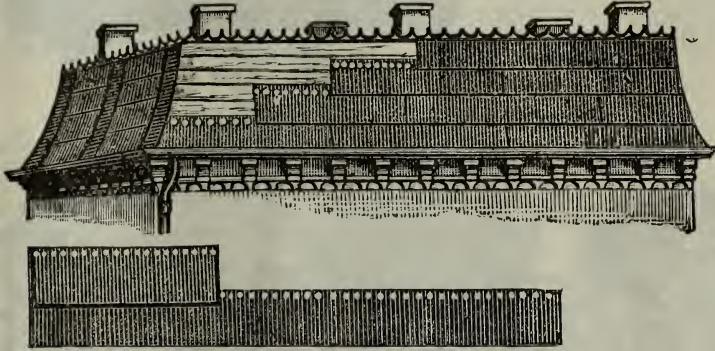
Office, and Factory, 14 S. Front St.

P. H. MORGAN, President and Sole Agent for the United States.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR SALE.

FAVORABLE TERMS TO AGENTS, &amp;c.

Received Highest Premium at Maryland Institute Fair, held in October last for Roofing Material Cement, and Diploma for Tank.



No other Roofing enjoys the reputation universally accorded our Granite Roofing. It is as fire-proof as slate or sheet iron. It resists the action of water and of the strongest acids. It is good for the lining of Cisterns or Water Tanks, will not color or give any distaste to Drinking Water. It is more durable than any other kind of Roofing. It resists and arrests dampness. It can be walked on without injuring it. It is adapted for steep as well as for flat roofs. It can be easily and rapidly laid on by inexperienced persons. All these qualities render it unequalled for Rolling Mills, Steamboat Decks, Barges, Manufacturing Establishments, Railroad Depots, and for every description of buildings, particularly such as are liable to take Fire, &c.

The Granite Roofing Company also manufactures Roofing Paint for Metallic or Shingles Roofs, Damo Walls and Iron Work generally. It keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Felt and Cements.

The Granite Roofing is manufactured by machinery, ready to lay on the building. It is rolled in sheets 15½ feet long by 32 inches wide and ¼ inch thick. It is put up on rollers and securely packed for shipping to any distance.

The Granite Roofing Company will make special terms with agents or parties in the roofing business.

Repairing old roofs of every description promptly attended to and charge moderate. Country Orders Solicited.

Norwithstanding the superior quality and durability of our Roofing, it is supplied on more favorable terms than Tin or Shingles Roofs. The very best references given.

I wish to call attention to a recent invention of mine, viz.: A Tank of any capacity for containing strongest acids. Cost reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

**Morgan's Acid Tank.**

Mr. Morgan has also Patented an Acid Tank, a model of which he has on exhibition, which will contain for any length of time the strongest acids without leaking. They can be made of wood, quick or iron, of any size or capacity, and are merely lined with this roofing material, and are guaranteed to contain the strongest acids known, and at the same time the cost is more reasonable than any other tank made for the same purpose. Mr. Morgan has the strongest endorsement for Dr. Lieby, of the Patapsco Guano Company's Works, as well as from other prominent men. The following certificates speak for itself:

Acid Tanks (warranted acid proof) and Water Cisterns of any capacity, cheaply and promptly constructed, either in City or Country. Also Steam Boilers and Pipes covered at shortest notice.

BALTIMORE, October 3d, 1878.

This is to certify that I had this little Tank made by Mr. P. H. Morgan, filled with strong Muriatic Acid for six days, and that there were no signs of leakage.

As manufacturers, handling large quantities of Muriatic Acid, frequently experiencing difficulties, in providing tanks, which will not be affected by Muriatic Acid, I consider this invention of great value. I will add, that there has been built at the Baltimore Chrome Works, a large tank, holding over 8,000 gallons, which has been used for storage of Muriatic Acid for the last four months, and has given entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

W. SIMON, PH. D.

Jyly

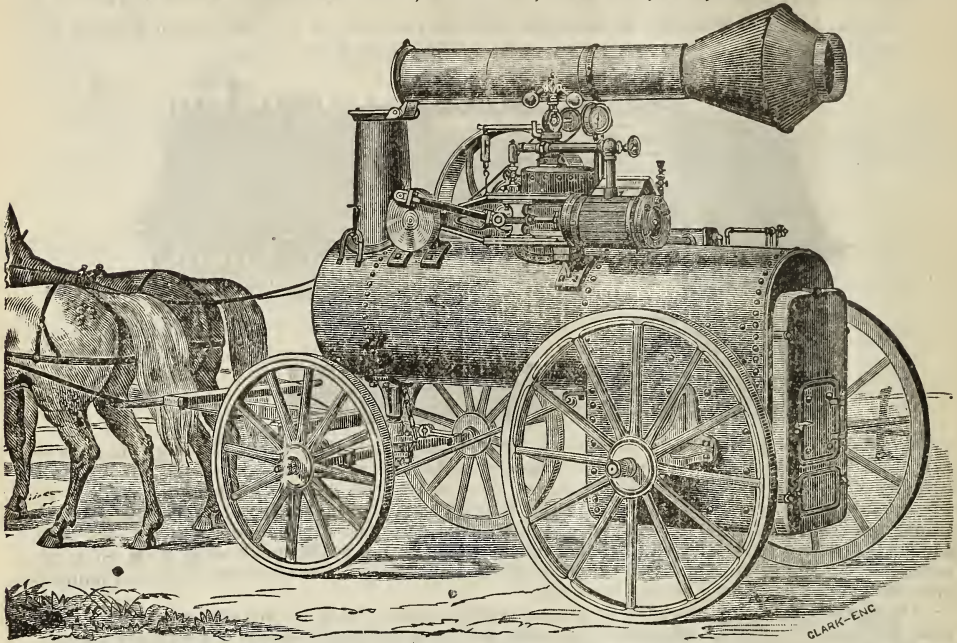


# PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

A. B. FARQUHAR, Proprietor, YORK, PA.

## STEAM ENGINES A SPECIALTY

FOR THRESHING, GINNING, SAWING, Etc., Etc.



Above cut represents my Vertical Engine, mounted. In use it stands on the base, and it is let up and down with perfect ease. Is adapted for Threshing, Ginning, &c., and while it is in every respect a first-class article, it is the cheapest portable engine made. I make them with and without wheels, and of all sizes; six horses being the leading size.

### HORIZONTAL BARS

From four to twenty horse power, adapted to all descriptions of work where power is required, and warranted equal to any made in America. The boilers are made of the best charcoal iron, and I have never had one to give way. *Send for Illustrated Catalogue.*

Sept-1y ADDRESS **A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.**

OF MERIT  
AT  
CENTENNIAL.  
*Send for Catalogue.*



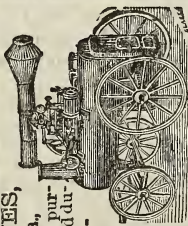
Received Medal  
AND  
HIGHEST AWARD

### STEAM ENGINES,

A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong, and durable. Also Horse Power and Gin Gear.

SAW, GRIST AND COB-  
MILLS, GINS, PRESSES  
AND MACHINERY gener-  
ally. Inquiries promptly  
answered.



Boiler & cylinder  
larger than  
other makers.

Vertical Engines, with or without  
wheels, very conven-  
ient, economical and  
complete in every de-  
tail, best and  
cheapest verti-  
cal in the  
world. Fig.  
1 is engine  
in use. Fig.  
2 ready for  
road.

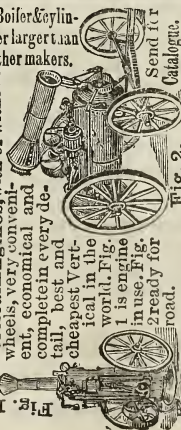


Fig. 2.  
*Send for  
Catalogue.*

### The Farquhar Separator

(Warranted)  
Feeds  
Agricultural  
Wheat,  
York, Pa.

Lightest draft,  
and perfect in  
action. It cleans  
grain, cleans it  
ready for market.



THE  
SILVER MEDAL  
AT  
PARIS EXPOSITION.



HIGHEST PRIZE  
AWARDED  
SEPARATORS.

*Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.*



1859

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

1880

# GARDENER'S MONTHLY AND HORTICULTURIST.

Edited by THOMAS MEEHAN, State Botanist of Pennsylvania, and Fellow of many Learned Societies in America and Europe. He has now a world-wide reputation as an authority, and is much respected for his solid ability and worth wherever known. Our Magazine is at present the only strictly Horticultural periodical in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

## IT IS PUBLISHED

For the Amateur Cultivator, Botanist, Naturalist, and Lover of the Country.  
For the Florist, Pomologist, Arboriculturist, Nurseryman, Seedsman and Dealer.  
For the Landscape Gardener, Gentleman's Gardener, Market Gardener, Collector and Exhibitor of Flowers and Fruits.

## IT IS

For the City, For the Country, For the Park, the Lawn, the Fields, the Woods.  
For the Conservatory, For the Walk down the Lane, For the Poor Man's Window Shelf.  
For the Terrace, For the Best Hours of Life.  
It is a Veteran in Years, but Young and Vigorous in Fresh Acquisitions to the Stores of Horticulture

## The Monthly Contents are :

Flower Garden and Pleasure Ground  
Greenhouse and House Gardening.  
Fruit and Vegetable Gardening.  
New and Rare Plants and Flowers.  
New and Rare Fruits and Vegetables.  
Forestry, Botany, Horticultural Literature.

Personal Notes of the Editor and Best Original Writers.  
Selections from Contemporary Authorities.  
Hints for the Month and Season, for the Amateur.  
Florist, Fruit Grower, etc.  
Horticultural Societies.

Subscription price, per year, \$2.10. Two subscriptions for \$3.20. Five subscriptions for \$7.00.  
Anyone announcing a club of five or more, may send them, on that understanding, singly as they come in, with \$1.40 each.

We refer to our contributor, Peter Henderson, and to all well known Horticulturists generally, as to the satisfactory claims of our Magazine.

Sample copies sent for 18c. postage stamps or money.

Remit by post-office order, draft, or registered letter, for your own security against loss.

to

Address

**CHAS. H. MAROT, Publisher.**

814 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

## New Variety of White Wheat.

(0)

THE subscriber now offers for sale a limited quantity of the CENTENNIAL BLACK-BEARDED WHITE WHEAT, which has been grown by him for the past three years; each year improving in quality.

It grows luxuriantly, extra longheads, large berry, tillers out well, stands freezing and thawing, and stands up well until the grain is thoroughly ripe.

Has produced from a quarter peck of seed, sown on a light rotten rock soil, "without cultivation." 15½ bushels of Wheat, weighing 68 lbs. to the bushel.

A sample of the Wheat and Straw can be seen at the office of this paper.

**Price—\$10.00 per bushel, \$3.00 per peck.**

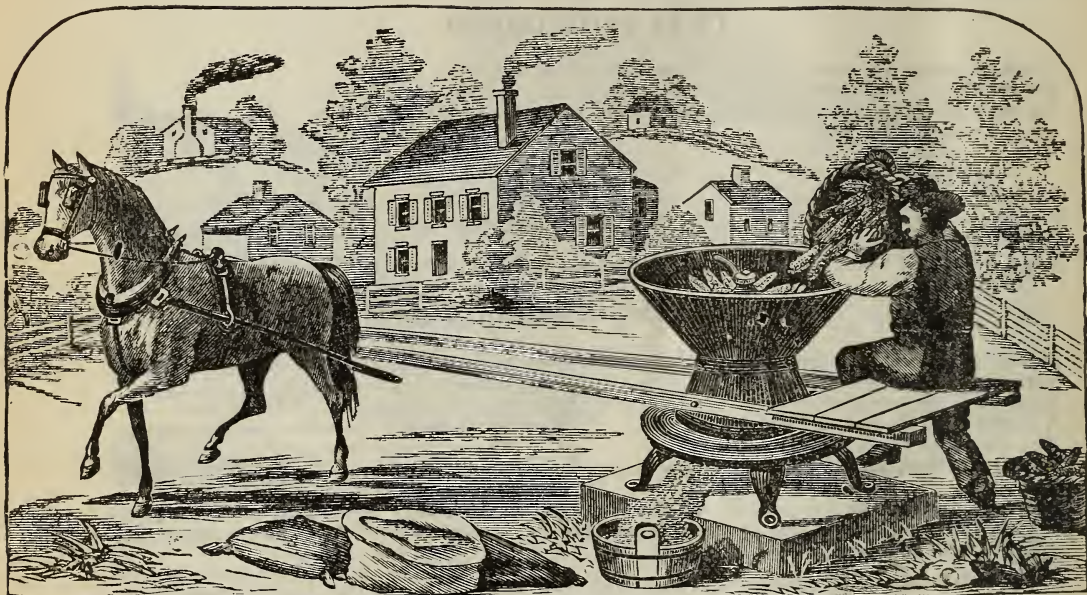
Apply to

**CHARLES E. EASTER,**

Aug-21

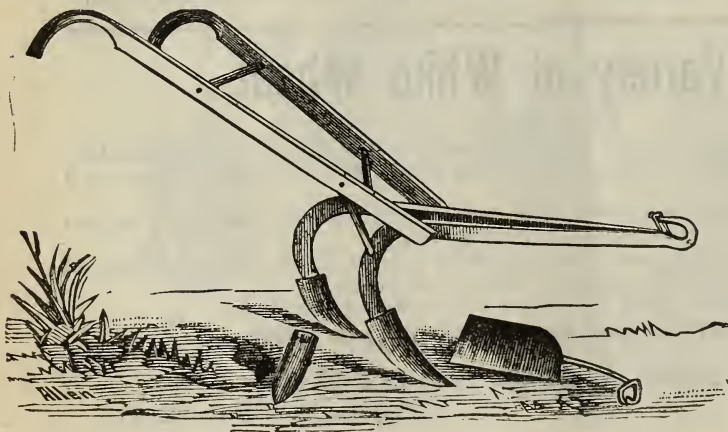
No. 201 W. BALTIMORE STREET.

# WHITMAN'S YOUNG AMERICA CORN & COB MILL, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.



Farmers, Stock Raisers, Dairy men and Poultry Breeders can save more Money with one of these Mills than with any Implement or Machine on their Farm.

## Whitman's Iron Beam Double Shovel Plow.



THE BEST IN THE WORLD.  
Headquarters for Shovels, Bull Tongues,  
Clod Fenders, Goulters, &c.  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.**  
141 and 143 W. Pratt Street  
BALTIMORE, MD.



# The Baltimore Coal Tar & Manufacturing Co.

DISTILLERS OF **COAL TAR** AND MANUFACTURERS OF

## ROOFING MATERIALS

WATER PROOF,

FIRE PROOF,

CHEAP,

DURABLE,



EASILY

APPLIED,

SATISFACTION

GUARANTEED

**Disinfectants, Carbolic Acid and Carbolate of Lime,**

Conceded to be the standard articles for preventing or eradicating Cattle Diseases, Chicken Cholera, Hog Cholera, &c., &c.

### IMPROVED BLACK GLOSS VARNISH.

The best and cheapest Black Paint for Wood or Metals.

All articles in our line at retail as well as wholesale by the manufacturers.

**BALTIMORE COAL TAR AND MANUFACTURING CO.,**

**33 Camden Street, Baltimore.**

C. HART SMITH, President.

Aug-1y

# Twenty-Seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

## Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA,

September 6th to 18th.

\$40,000 IN PREMIUMS.

International Exhibition of Sheep, Wool and Wool Products,

September 20th to 25th.

\$8,300 IN PREMITS.

Entry Books close August 31st.

FOR PREMIUM LISTS, ADDRESS:

D. W. SEILER, Rec. Secretary,

ELBRIDGE McCONKEY, Cor. Secretary,

N. W. Cor. 10th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

W. S. BISSELL, PRES'T.

Aug-1t



# LISTER BROTHERS, FRESH Bone Superphosphate of Lime

AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE, CRESCENT BONE  
AND BONE MEAL,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AT FACTORY,

BRANCH OFFICE,

NEWARK, N. J.

158 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

Office and Warehouse, 58 Buchanan's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

Office and Warehouse, Montgomery Alley, Rochester, N. Y.

Aug-1y

Warehouses at Geneva, Brockport and Spencerport, N. Y.



## Excelsior Stencil Works

MERCER & CO., Managers,

Established 1850,

73 THIRD ST.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

STENCIL PLATES, STEEL STAMPS, SEAL PRESSES, Railroad and all kinds of Dating Stamps in Rubber or Metal to order. We have the Largest Variety of Stencil Tools in the world, which enables us to produce First Class Work at the very Lowest Rates, and under present Postal Laws we send all Stencils, Steel Stamps, &c., that do not weigh over 4 lbs. free of freight to our customers; thus enabling parties in other States to get their work as cheap as though they lived in Baltimore. *Flour, Whiskey, Tobacco and Commission Merchants Stencils* in new and Original Styles a Specialty. Address all communications to, W. K. LANPHEAR, Louisville, Ky. m-1y

A. G. MOTT,

Agricultural Implement

AND

SEED WAREHOUSE,

No. 40 ENSOR STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Agent of the celebrated New York Adamant Plow. Duplicate parts on hand.

Also Sole Agent of "Belle City" Feed Cutter. Boss of the World, for Fodder, Hay and Straw. Cuts 4 length, from  $\frac{1}{3}$  to 2 inches. Will cut 1 ton in 30 minutes. Send for circulars. Aug-1y

## Sheep Wanted.

I want to buy two or three hundred GRADE MERINO or SOUTHDOWN EWES, for breeding purposes; or would take them and raise on shares. Address, with terms,

J. T. EATON,

Aug-2y

Hollywood, N. C.



# \$25,000 PREMIUMS!

## ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE



(CHARTERED BY CONGRESS, JUNE 15th, 1878.)

TO BE HELD AT

### Washington, D. C.,

Commencing October 5th, 1880., and Closing  
October 16th, 1880.

Fine mile track and commodious buildings on the New National Fair Grounds, within five minutes ride of the capital. Steam cars direct to the grounds by the B. & O. Railroad.

Trotting Races, October 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. Purses, \$8,000.

#### FALL TROTTING MEETING.

First Day—Tuesday, Oct. 5th.

No. 1, 3:00 Class, - - - Purse \$300  
1st, \$150; 2d, \$75; 3d, \$45; 4th, \$30.

No. 2, 2:26 Class, - - - Purse \$700  
1st, \$350; 2d, \$175; 3d, \$105; 4th, \$70.

Second Day—Wednesday, Oct. 6th.

No. 1, 2:30 Class, - - - Purse \$600  
1st, \$300; 2d, \$150; 3d, \$90; 4th, \$60.

No. 2, 2:22 Class, - - - Purse \$800  
1st, \$400; 2d, \$150; 3d, \$120; 4th, \$80.

Third Day—Thursday, Oct. 7th.

No. 1, 2:48 Class, - - - Purse \$400  
1st, \$200; 2d, \$100; 3d, \$60; 4th, \$40.

No. 2, 2:29 Class, - - - Purse \$700

Two Mile Heats.

1st, \$350; 2d, \$175; 3d, \$105; 4th, \$70.

Fourth Day—Friday, Oct. 8th.

No. 1, 2:20 Class - - - Purse \$1,000  
1st, \$500; 2d, \$250; 3d, \$150; 4th, \$60.

No. 2, 2:34 Class, - - - Purse \$600  
1st, \$300; 2d, \$150; 3d, \$90; 4th, \$60.

Fifth Day—Saturday, Oct. 9th.

No. 1, 2:40 Class, - - - Purse \$500

1st, \$250; 2d, \$125; 3d, \$75; 4th, \$50.

No. 2, Free to All, - - - Purse \$1,200

1st, \$600; 2d, \$300; 3d, \$180; 4th, \$120

No. 3, For Pacers that have never beaten 2:22,  
Purse \$500.

1st, \$250; 2d, \$125; 3d, \$75; 4th, \$50.

International Tournament, Military Prizes, Incubator Hatching Chickens, Bicycle Race, Foot Race.

The largest premiums ever offered in the country for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, &c. Liberal awards for Household, Agricultural, Mechanical and Floral Departments.

Competition open to the World. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates on all the railroads centering in Washington. Liberal arrangements made for transportation of objects intended for exhibition. W. M. Galt, president; H. Browning, treasurer; E. C. Dean, secretary; H. H. Blackburn, corresponding secretary; James S. Edwards, marshal.

Address all communications to the Secretary—office 803 Pennsylvania ave., Washington, D. C.

Sept. 11,

# LAND PLASTER

Was introduced into the United States by Benjamin Franklin, and first used by him in this country on his farm near Philadelphia. He divided a lot bordering on one of the principal thoroughfares leading from the city, into two sections, and the signs which he erected called the attention of the passers-by to the fact that "This part of the lot has been sown with Plaster of Paris," and "This part had not been sown." The effect of the plaster was remarkable, almost doubling the production of grass, and forthwith the demand for the new fertilizer became very great, and importations of it was the result.

Much might be written about its value to farmers, but they have

## TESTED ITS MERITS

and they know, while other fertilizers have proved worthless,

## PLASTER CONTINUES TO ENDURE THE TEST

and the steady increase in its sales is the best evidence of its growing popularity. It is doubtless the

## Cheapest Fertilizer in Existence.

The analysis of this plaster is about 20 per cent. richer, in the essential element which makes the plaster of value for agricultural purposes, namely, Sulphate of Lime, than in plaster usually sold.

ENGLISH PORTLAND

ROSENDALE

ROUND TOP

# CEMENT

AGENT FOR  
CELENETIC CEMENT.  
This is next in strength to ENG.  
PORTLAND, and is being ex-  
tensively used by the U. S.  
Govt. The Govt. test of ten-  
sile strength is 455 lbs. to  
the sq. in., which is 321  
lbs stronger than oth-  
er American brands.

## DAMP WALLS AND LEAKY CISTERNS CURED

BY USE OF ENGLISH PETRIFYING PAINT.

AGENTS FOR  
ROUND TOP CEMENT  
WORKS.

Sept. 26. 19.

## WM. WIRT CLARKE,

AGENT AND IMPORTER,

No. 61 South Gay Street, Baltimore.



# SLINGLUFF & CO.

Chesapeake Chemical Works.

OFFICE 157 W. Fayette Street, BALTIMORE, WORKS Foot of Leadenhall St.

MANUFACTURERS AND MANIPULATORS OF

## PHOSPHATES

We are now offering to the trade the following well-known brands of goods which we guarantee fully up to standard:

### SLINGLUFF'S DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,

Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

### SLINGLUFF'S Dissolved South American Bone Ash.

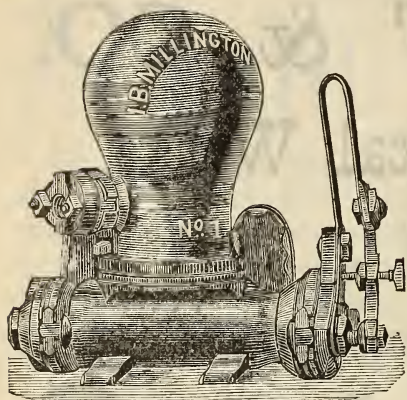
Containing 40 to 44 per cent. Soluble Bone Phosphate.

### SLINGLUFF'S DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE.

Containing 28 to 32 per cent. Soluble Bone Phosphate.

To meet the demand for a high grade Fertilizer, we are offering SLINGLUFF'S NATIVE SUPER-PHOSPHATE—prepared entirely from Animal Bone—HIGHLY AMMONIATED.

Also, SLINGLUFF'S No. 1 AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE. This we can confidently recommend as one of the best fertilizers sold in the market at a low price.



# MILLINGTON'S "NEW" HORIZONTAL RAM.

THE ONLY RAM MADE WITH  
HORIZONTAL WASTE VALVE.

**SIMPLE,  
DURABLE,  
POWERFUL.**

The advantages of this over other Rams are: It can be *regulated* to make from 30 to 120 strokes per minute; it never gets out of air; it will work on any quantity of water; it always pumps a portion of the water passing into it; it cannot stop so long as the water runs on it; it works out all sticks, leaves, gravel, &c, without stopping; it gains four inches fall over any other Ram by the peculiar construction of the waste valve. We refer, by permission, to Hon. Simon Cameron and Col. James Duffy, of Marietta, Pa.; J. P. Lukens, M. D., Newport, Del., and Rev. J. H. Forrence, Danville, Pa., and hundreds of others.

Send for estimates, and give full description of location, strength of spring, fall and elevation.

ISAAC B. MILLINGTON & CO.,

Sept. 6t

512½ MARKET STREET, CHESTER, PA.

H. C. LARRABEE.

J. C. MURPHY.

## CAROLINE IRON WORKS,

### H. C. LARRABEE & CO.,

Corner of Caroline and Lancaster Streets,

**BACK BASIN, BALTIMORE, MD.**

We are prepared with every facility for furnishing IRON CASTINGS of every description for Buildings, Machinery, Chemical and Phosphate Works, Agricultural, and for all other purposes where Iron Castings are used. We also make approved Crushers for Plaster Phosphate, &c.

CASTINGS MADE DAILY.

Orders by Mail respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

Sept. 1y



THE  
PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER  
FOR 1880.  
*Surpassing all Others*  
AND PRONOUNCED  
"THE BEST."



The PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER stands to-day at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the United States.

PRICE LIST FOR 1880.

Width of Cover.	Style.	Power Required.	Weight.	Price
10 inch.	8 in. wheels.	a child.	30½ lbs.	\$14
12 "	" "	a lad.	31½ "	18
14 "	" "	a lady.	36 "	20
16 "	" "	one man size.	38 "	22
18 "	" "	" " "	41 "	24

NEW MACHINES

FOR CUTTING HIGH GRASS.

15 in.	10½ in. wheels,	6½ in. cylinder, man size, 48 lbs.	\$23
17 in.	10½ in. wheels,	6½ in. cylinder, man size, 51 lbs.	25

The manufacturers have the most flattering testimonials from those who have used the *Pennsylvania Lawn Mower* and can fully guarantee its working more easily than any other mower in use. It will cut longer grass and run longer without oil; it is substantially made, and, altogether, the popular mower.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.  
141 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

An Advertisement from England.  
—  
VALUABLE FLOCK  
OF NEARLY  
500 PURE BRED SOUTHDOWNS  
A Herd of 20 Well-Bred Pedigree  
**SHORTHORNS,**  
CAPITAL  
**CART HORSES,**  
AND  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
FOR A FARM OF 500 ACRES, AT  
Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, England,  
the property of  
MR. JOHN WEBB,  
a brother of the late  
JONAS WEBB, of Babraham.

Mr. J. Carter Jonas

is instructed to sell by auction, on Friday, the eighth day of October, 1880, the Southdown flock, comprising about 250 stock ewes, 100 shearing ewes and 120 ewe lambs, all of remarkably pure blood. The flock was bred originally from ewes purchased in Sussex fifty years ago, and after that time by rams bred by the late Mr. Jonas Webb, until the dispersion of the Babraham flock; since then from rams bred by his son, Henry Webb, of Sheetley Hall, therefore all rams used have been from the celebrated Babraham blood.

This flock being all females, offers an unusually good opportunity for Southdown breeders wanting a change of blood, or to others wanting to start a Southdown flock. The Shorthorns are of excellent quality, heavy fleshed animals, and all having good pedigrees.

Horseheath is three miles from Barkow Station, on the Haverhill branch of the Great Eastern railway. Arrangements can be made for viewing the flock.

Further particulars will appear and may be obtained of

MR. J. CARTER JONAS, Land Agent,  
Cambridge, and

3 Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane,  
London,



## SEXTON'S GRAND HEATER FOR 1880.

The most powerful, Economical, Brilliant and Cheerful Fireplace Heater in the market.

Easily regulated and a perpetual burner. We also manufacture eight different patterns of the

Original Baltimore Fire-Place Heater, embodying the latest improvements, and a variety of Furnaces, Ranges, Cooking and Heating Stoves.

S. B. SEXTON & SON,

Office and Salesroom, 111 W. Lombard St.  
Foundry, 154 to 160 Col way Street,  
BALTIMORE. sep4t

### ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES FOR

## Mills, Railroads and Steamboats,

Wm. A. Lighthall's Condenser, Dredge and Anchor Chains, Steam and Water Gauge and Gauge Cock Combination, Gum and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Black, Lard, Signal and Cylinder Oils, Cylinder Cups of all kinds, Pipe and Cast Fittings, Globe Valves, Steam Stops, Safety Valves, Steam Gauges, Scotch Water Glasses and Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Nails of all descriptions, &c.

Agent for Bemis & Call's Wrenches, Empire Chain Works, Holland & Thompson's Oline, Compound and Self Feeding Cups, John J. Hanley's Boiler Scale Eradicator, Eagle Car Box Lubricating Co.'s Railroad and Silver Axle Grease, Agent for Cleaveland Rubber Co.

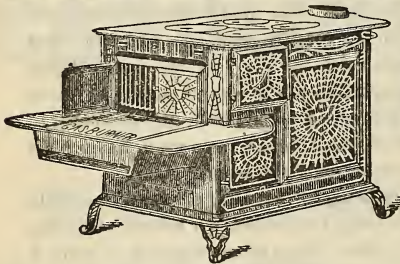
**W M. C. CODD,**

**312 Aliceanna Street,**

Sepry

Third door east of Washington St.

BALTIMORE, MD



Buy only the Best!

## Excelsior Cook,

Splendid Baker, Heavy and Durable.

The Excellent

## Columbia and Franklin Ranges,

And a large assortment of Heating Stoves for Coal or Wood. Parlor Heaters and Hot Air Furnaces of the very best patterns. Also manufacturer of Tin Ware and all kinds of Sheet Metal Work at very reasonable rates by

**JACOB KLEIN,**

Between Hanover and Sharp.

sep4t

No. 246 WEST PRATT STREET



## ELLWANGER & BARRY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

Offer the largest and most complete Stock of Fruit and Ornament Trees in the United States. Priced Catalogues sent as follows: No. 1, Fruits with plate, 15 cents; plain 10 cents. No. 2, Ornamental Trees, etc., with plate, 25 cents, plain 15 cents. No. 3, Greenhouse, FREE. No. 4, Wholesale, FREE. No. 5, Catalogue of Roses, with beautiful colored plate, 10 cents; plain, FREE. No. 7, Catalogue of Strawberries and Small Fruits, FREE.

Sept. 21

## HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING

and perform the work of the Natural Drum.

Always in position, but invisible to others. All

Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We

refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular.

Address JOHN GARMORE & CO.,

S. W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

Sept. 31

## NURSERY STOCK

Largest supply of UNIFORM THRIFTY YOUNG Stock, two and three years old, in the country.

Standard Pears a SPECIALTY. No old stock cut back, but all YOUNG and HEALTHY.

Also a large supply of Ornamental Stock of every description.

Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their interests by corresponding with us or inspecting our Stock before purchasing.

SMITHS & POWELL,

Sept. 11

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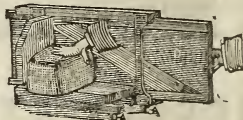
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# Maryland Farmer

## AT THE FAIRS.

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WE shall double our regular issue of the numbers of the **MARYLAND FARMER** for September and October, which will be sold and distributed at over 100 of the most prominent State and County Fairs in the United States, including all the Southern States and most of the Middle States.

WE have made arrangements to carry this plan into effect, so that the **MARYLAND FARMER** for the months of September and October will be read and carried to the homes of every leading agriculturist in the Southern and Middle States.

THIS effort will require a very heavy outlay on our part, but we trust we shall be well repaid by the large increase of subscribers. The **MARYLAND FARMER** has already a good circulation in every State in the Union, which we hope by this measure to still farther increase.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS will see at once the advantages thus offered to them, and embrace the opportunity to obtain the benefit of this wide circulation at these great annual gatherings of the rural population.

FIRMS wishing to take advantage of our advertising pages, must have their advertisements in by August 15th, 1880,

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor and Proprietor.



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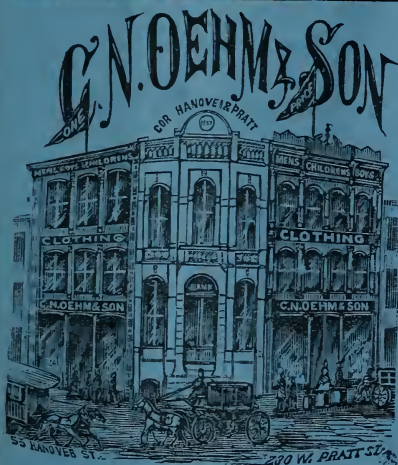
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